FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 169 *31 August 1982*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Creation of L.A. Community of Nations Viewed A 1
Secretary General Orfila Urges Unity To Save OAS A 2
Further on Orfila Speech A 2

ARGENTINA

New Opposition Paper 'LA VOZ DEL MUNDO' Published B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 30 Aug]
Navy Commander in Chief Will Retire in September B 1
[CLARIN 28 Aug]
Departs for Brazil B 1
Yacyreta Executive Director Designated B 2
UK Copter Orders Fishing Boat to Leave Area B 2
Note to UN Security Council B 2
Briefs: New Costa Rican Ambassador; B 2
Austrian, Algerian Ambassadors Accepted;
JNG Supervisor Installed;
Ambassador to Ireland Accepted

BOLIVIA

Communications Media Declare Stoppage Wednesday C 1
Mineworkers Congress Ends in Huanuni 29 August C 1

BRAZIL

Further Reportage on Gueraybekov Incident D 1
Reportedly Left on USAF Plane
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Aug]
USSR To Demand Further Details D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 28 Aug]
Reportage on Visit by Argentine Navy Commander D 2
Admiral Anaya Arrives D 2
President Receives Anaya D 2
Argentina Interested in Nuclear Reactor Vessel D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 25 Aug]
Two French Priests Transferred to Brasilia D 3
Briefs: New Army Official; Ambassador to UK Accepted; D 3
Holy See Representative Accepted;
Potassium Field Discovered

CHILE

New Cabinet Members Sworn In; Pinochet Speaks E 1
Swearing In Ceremony E 1
President Speaks E 1
Socialist Leaders on Overthrow of Regime [Havana] E 2
Argentine Citizen Arrested Near Navy Facilities E 3

URUGUAY

Colorado Party Faction To Vie for Leadership K 1

MEXICO

Cuba's Almeida Leaves After Private Visit M 1
Respect for Salvadoran Leader's Life Demanded [Havana] M 1
President Alerts Workers to Need To Rebuild M 1
Galvan Lopez Pledges Support M 2
Two Dead, Eight Injured in Juchitan Clash M 2
Electoral College Approves Opposition Deputies M 2
Three U.S. Views of Mexican Crisis Cited M 4

PANAMA

Paredes on Maneuvers; To Honor President N 1
Protesting Students Seize Education Offices N 1
LA PRENSA Urges Lifting of Ban of Radio Station [26 Aug] N 1
FRAMPO Leader Views Government Politics N 2
People's Action Party Outlines Political Stand [LA PRENSA 30 Aug] N 3
Liberal Group Proposes Constitutional Referendum N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Monge Says Strikes Aid Destabilization P 1
Officials Say Many Weapons Hidden in Country [LA NACION 19 Aug] P 1
Government Still Denies Residence to Pastora P 2

EL SALVADOR

Havana Radio Reports on FMLN Activities P 2
Cayetano Carpio Remarks P 2
Saul Villata Release Demanded P 2
Managua Radio Reports on FMLN Activities P 3
Rights Commission Protest P 3
Document on Intervention P 4
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 4
Government Report Denied P 4
FMLN Activities in August P 5
Ambush at Chinchontepec P 6
Ambush on Highway P 6

GUATEMALA

Government, Parties in State Council Dispute P 6
Peasants' Exodus to Mexico Concerns Government P 9
Two AID Local Employees Kidnapped 23 August P 9

HONDURAS

Peasants Report New Sandinist Incursions 28 Aug P 10
FPR Commando Bombs U.S. Mining Company Offices [Havana] P 10
Official Communique Notes End to Teachers Strike P 10
Teachers' Leaders Comment P 11

NICARAGUA

Ramirez Notes Efforts To Avoid Confrontation P 11
Commander Enumerates Territorial Violations P 12
Borge Reports Rebel Action, Leaves for USSR P 12
Carlos Nunez's Views on TV Station, Media Policy P 13
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 22 Aug]
Commentary on U.S. 'Protectionist Measures' P 15
Democratic Coordinating Board Holds Meeting P 15
[LA PRENSA 21 Aug]
Paper Criticizes U.S. Ambassador to Honduras P 16
[EL NEUVO DIARIO 24 Aug]
Mexican Bishop Arrives, Meets With Leaders P 17
[BARRICADA 24 Aug]
Minister Guarantees Subsidies for Staples P 17
Briefs: Radiotelegraph Communications P 17

CUBA

PLO Diplomat Thanks for Offer to Orphans Q 1
Further Statements Q 1
Step Up in Guatemalan Liberation War Necessary Q 1
Uruguayan Revolutionaries Hold Press Conference Q 2
National Assembly Delegation Arrives in Damascus Q 2
[cross-reference]
Number of Youths Working Abroad To Increase Q 3

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Tom Adams Reacts to President Reagan's Veto S 1
Central Bank Assesses Economic Situation S 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Aug]
Government Requests $30 Million From IMF S 2
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 24 Aug]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Fishing Agreement With Jamaica Becomes Effective V 1

GUYANA

Caricom Police Call for Closer Cooperation V 1

HAITI

Christian Democratic Leader Brought Before Court V 2

PARAGUAY

Regime Said Planning To Kill Leftist Leader [Havana] V 2

PERU

Terrorists Murder Community Mayor Near Ayacucho V 2

SURINAME

Technical Assistance From Cuba Requested V 3

VENEZUELA

Arias Calderon Meets With Herrera Campins V 3
OAS Envoy Views Need to Change OAS, TIAR V 3

CREATION OF L.A. COMMUNITY OF NATIONS VIEWED

PA302235 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Interview with Andres Townsend Escurra, secretary general of the Latin American Parliament, in Panama City on 28 August -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Townsend, almost 20 years have gone by since the Latin American Parliament was created. How would you evaluate its work, and what significance has it acquired in the continent?

[Answer] I think it has accomplished a very important task, that of creating an integration awareness among the political leaders of our America. This organization was created for the purpose of bringing people into the integration process.

In 1960 LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association] was first organized. This has been replaced by the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI. Four or 5 years later it became obvious that this attempt toward economic integration had reached a standstill. We then understood that we had to move the people toward Latin American integration for ALADI to be effective and achieve positive results. We had to take integration to the people, turn it into a creed that was accepted by their political leaders and their parties. Hence the idea was born, and the Peruvian Congress made it a reality in 1964. A Latin American Parliament was organized to discuss and promote integration and to achieve international agreements -- which must be approved by the member countries' parliament -- on Latin American integration.

[Question] Do you think that the Latin American Parliament has achieved its purupose: the political integration of our peoples?

[Answer] It has to some extent, but not enough. This was agreed by all the delegates at the assembly that recently ended in Bogota. Therefore, we have established as the most urgent task for the board of directors that was elected 2 days ago negotiations to institutionalize the parliament. This means it will stop being a free association of parliaments that are freely elected by their respective peoples and will become an institution recognized through an international treaty by all the governments of Latin America. Thus it will act just as the European Council did before the EEC was created. It will be a great Latin American forum and, I repeat, a great promoter of support for our integration.

[Question] How long before this idea becomes a reality?

[Answer] I believe that by the next assembly in Brasilia, within 2 years or even before, we can attain the approval of many countries.

[Question] What were the main topics during the parliament's last assembly?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the most important topic was the question of what to do with the OAS. After the Malvinas conflict, a tremendous structural crisis was perceived in this hemispheric organization. Those principles on the basis of which the hemispheric organization was supposedly created, such as mutual aid, common defense and solidarity, were shattered by the attitude of our great neighbor, which sided with Great Britain in the conflict against Argentina. This shows that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty did not work when it was most needed, and that mutual assistance and common aid were disregarded. This poses a number of very serious problems for Latin Americans. The unanimous decision adopted during the Bogota assembly was to promote by all means the creation of a Latin American community of nations. It will not replace the OAS as some have said, and it will not be a case of excluding the United States, since it does not belong to the Latin American community in the first place. However, this Latin American community of nations, within a restructured and reformed OAS, can become a valid spokesman in a dialogue with the United States. It can thus become a solid, coherent and united presence of our peoples to talk with our powerful northern neighbors.

SECRETARY GENERAL ORFILA URGES UNITY TO SAVE OAS

FL301015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0017 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Acapulco, 29 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila today urged the nations of the hemisphere to work toward a broad inter-American consensus to save the OAS. Speaking before the 14th Inter-American Congress on Tourism, Orfila said that if we maintain a democratic base and project it toward hemispheric coexistance, we can achieve the necessary functional unity. He said that this way, America as a whole will no longer be the power of the future but rather one of the greatest forces in the world, not only because of its resources and power but also because of its values and ideals.

He said the present state of the OAS is the result of a traumatic event; the recent South Atlantic conflict in which the United States adopted a position contrary to the majority of Latin American countries regarding the participation of an extra-continental power and the eventual application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

Prior to his speech, delegation chiefs elected Rosa Luz Alegria, Mexico's secretary of tourism, as chairman of the regional congress opened this afternoon by [Guerrero] State Governor Alejandro Cervantes Delgado.

Further on Orfila Speech

FL301030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Acapulco, Mexico, Aug 29, CANA -- The secretary general of the Organisation of American States (OAS) today urged Western hemispheric nations to seek a new and broad inter-American rapprochement as a major step to tackling the organisation's economic and other problems. "Now, all of us are called upon to help improve the climate for inter-American rapprochement. That spirit must combine the validity of the position itself and dignity in its defense with an understanding of the other position," Mr Orfila said.

"The United States and Latin America can adopt differing positions, but they have the same obligation to safeguard the precious inter-American instrument," he added.

The secretary general said that the idea of holding, in the near future, a summit meeting of presidents of America, preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers, was being advanced and had gained support. Mr Orfila added that this summit meeting "could be the road to the rapprochement and readjustment that we need so urgently."

The new inter-American rapprochement," Orfila continued "should mark a new era. In the nineteenth century, Latin American unity was the dream of our best men. Today, that dream must be placed at the very pinnacle of the current geopolitical structure. Yesterday's mandate must be interpreted today as a process of establishing hemispheric harmony, without exceptions," the secretary general said.

"The goal must not be to do away with separate nations, but rather to establish a plurality of nations, each with its own personality and equal dignity, nations that do not give up their rights but rather practice self control in order to makes their contribution to the whole," he added.

Mr Orfila said: "We no longer say that Latin America should enjoy a "special relationship" with the United States, as was said in times past. Perhaps global complications do not allow that special relationship. Perhaps Latin America's own growth make it unnecessary.

"On the other hand, we do talk of a relationship where healthy interests and dignity go hand-in-hand."

"Latin America," he said, "must understand the very special circumstances of the United States as a world power."

NEW OPPOSITION PAPER 'LA VOZ DEL MUNDO' PUBLISHED

PY301725 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] LA VOZ DEL MUNDO, Buenos Aires' newest daily newspaper and the brainchild of Peronist politician Vicente Saadi, rolls off the presses and hits the streets for the first time tonight.

The 7 pm inauguration of the new tabloid culminates a yearlong effort by Saadi to launch an opposition paper he says will be "independent, pluralist, and for the people," but will have its roots firmly in the Peronist movement.

LA VOZ editor Jose Catineira de Dios says he hopes for an eventual circulation of about 40,000 making the paper "neither too large nor too small."

Saadi explains that LA VOZ aims to be an opposition paper along the lines of Mexico's UNO MAS UNO and Paris' LE MONDE.

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF WILL RETIRE IN SEPTEMBER

PY301305 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Aug 82 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Highly reliable sources indicated today that Navy commander in chief, Adm Jorge Anaya will leave the post which he took over from Adm Armando Lambruschini on 11 September 1981, sometime next month.

According to these sources, Anaya is personally weighing the possibility of appointing his successor and also discussing this matter with the vice admirals during meetings such as those held yesterday and on 20 August.

Among others, Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo did not attend yesterday's meeting because of illness. Meanwhile, Vice Admirals Ruben Franco, Rodolfo Remotti and Enrique Montemayor are being regularly mentioned as Anaya's possible successors.

The source also reported that Anaya is also studying the timing of his announcement which could precede the actual change of commanders by some 15 days. In this regard, they indicated that on 10 September, during a ceremony to be held at the Naval Mechanics School to decorate several officers, Anaya will make a very important announcement relating to the political status quo and the move toward general elections. He could also announce the date of his retirement.

These sources claimed that the new Navy commander in chief will most probably take over between 20 and 25 September.

Another piece of information which strengthens these rumors is the fact that Admiral Anaya has decided against attending the meeting of American naval commanders which will be held in Cartagena, Colombia at the end of October.

Tomorrow Admiral Anaya will go to Brasilia where he is scheduled to meet with Army Minister Alacyr Federico Werener, Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca and President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, on Monday.

In the following days Admiral Anaya will tour various facilities, including the training and instruction center for marines in Rio de Janeiro. He is scheduled to return to Buenos Aires on Thursday.

Departs for Brazil

PY301315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1533 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Aug (NA) -- Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jorge Anaya today declined to make any comments concerning the timing of his retirement but voiced his respect for the freedom of press in connection with the various rumors that numerous news media have been publishing regarding his retirement.

SECRETARY GENERAL ORFILA URGES UNITY TO SAVE OAS

FL301015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0017 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Acapulco, 29 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila today urged the nations of the hemisphere to work toward a broad inter-American consensus to save the OAS. Speaking before the 14th Inter-American Congress on Tourism, Orfila said that if we maintain a democratic base and project it toward hemispheric coexistance, we can achieve the necessary functional unity. He said that this way, America as a whole will no longer be the power of the future but rather one of the greatest forces in the world, not only because of its resources and power but also because of its values and ideals.

He said the present state of the OAS is the result of a traumatic event; the recent South Atlantic conflict in which the United States adopted a position contrary to the majority of Latin American countries regarding the participation of an extra-continental power and the eventual application of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

Prior to his speech, delegation chiefs elected Rosa Luz Alegria, Mexico's secretary of tourism, as chairman of the regional congress opened this afternoon by [Guerrero] State Governor Alejandro Cervantes Delgado.

Further on Orfila Speech

FL301030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Acapulco, Mexico, Aug 29, CANA -- The secretary general of the Organisation of American States (OAS) today urged Western hemispheric nations to seek a new and broad inter-American rapprochement as a major step to tackling the organisation's economic and other problems. "Now, all of us are called upon to help improve the climate for inter-American rapprochement. That spirit must combine the validity of the position itself and dignity in its defense with an understanding of the other position," Mr Orfila said.

"The United States and Latin America can adopt differing positions, but they have the same obligation to safeguard the precious inter-American instrument," he added.

The secretary general said that the idea of holding, in the near future, a summit meeting of presidents of America, preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers, was being advanced and had gained support. Mr Orfila added that this summit meeting "could be the road to the rapprochement and readjustment that we need so urgently."

The new inter-American rapprochement," Orfila continued "should mark a new era. In the nineteenth century, Latin American unity was the dream of our best men. Today, that dream must be placed at the very pinnacle of the current geopolitical structure. Yesterday's mandate must be interpreted today as a process of establishing hemispheric harmony, without exceptions," the secretary general said.

"The goal must not be to do away with separate nations, but rather to establish a plurality of nations, each with its own personality and equal dignity, nations that do not give up their rights but rather practice self control in order to makes their contribution to the whole," he added.

Mr Orfila said: "We no longer say that Latin America should enjoy a "special relationship" with the United States, as was said in times past. Perhaps global complications do not allow that special relationship. Perhaps Latin America's own growth make it unnecessary.

"On the other hand, we do talk of a relationship where healthy interests and dignity go hand-in-hand."

"Latin America," he said, "must understand the very special circumstances of the United States as a world power."

Anaya departed for Brazil at noon today. Once there he will meet with President Joao Figueiredo and various high-ranking military officers. The plane carrying Admiral Anaya left the military base of Aeroparque metropolitan airport at 1230.

YACYRETA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DESIGNATED

PY310018 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The executive branch has designated engineer Hugo Carlos d'Angelo as executive director of the Yacyreta binational enterprise. This post had been vacant since Brig Gen Lino Montiel Forzano's resignation. Dr d'Angelo was serving as vice chairman of the board of directors of the state water and power enterprise.

UK COPTER ORDERS FISHING BOAT TO LEAVE AREA

PY262338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2240 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (NA) -- British helicopters today overflew the Argentine fishing ship Usurbil in the South Atlantic and ordered it to abandon the area although the fishing boat was not within the exclusion area unilaterally imposed by the United Kingdom. This information was provided by the owners of the boat. The Argentine diplomatic channels may have denounced this incident to the United Nations, but the Foreign Ministry issued no statement that it had done so.

The Usurbil is one of the three fishing boats intercepted by British ships and aircraft approximately 20 days ago. At that time, Argentina submitted a protest to the United Nations.

Note to UN Security Council

PY272343 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, 27 Aug (TELAM) -- Carlos Muniz, Argentine ambassador to the United Nations, today submitted a note to the chairman of the UN Security Council reporting new British actions against Argentine fishing boats in Argentine jurisdictional waters. The note states that on 18 August an armed Sea King helicopter carrying four missiles circled at low altitude over the Argentine fishing ships Harengus and Albamar II.

The Argentine ambassador particularly pointed out that these threatening actions took place 20 miles outside the so-called protection zone arbitrarily declared by the British Government. The note will be circulated as a document in the UN Security Council.

BRIEFS

NEW COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR -- Mr Roberto Morales Valle today presented to President Bignone his credentials as the new Costa Rican ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Aug 82 PY]

AUSTRIAN, ALGERIAN AMBASSADORS ACCEPTED -- Buenos Aires, 23 Aug (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has agreed to the designations of Hans Mathe as Austrian ambassador to Argentina and of Abdelmadjid Aouchiche as the new Algerian ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1635 GMT 23 Aug 82 PY]

JNG SUPERVISOR INSTALLED -- Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Victor Hugo Santirso today installed engineer Federico Guillermo Dussel as the new supervisor of the National Grain Board (JNG). [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1626 GMT 24 Aug 82 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND ACCEPTED -- Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- The Irish Government has agreed to the designation of Federico Erhart as Argentine ambassador to the Republic of Ireland. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0003 GMT 25 Aug 82 PY]

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA DECLARE STOPPAGE WEDNESDAY

PY301515 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] There will be no newspapers circulating on Wednesday and the radio and television stations will not broadcast in La Paz. The Bolivian Union of Press Workers and the Federation of Press, Radio and Television Workers in La Paz have decreed a 24-hour strike to be held on Wednesday. In their resolution, these organizations express their protest against threats and dismissals which have forced them to adopt this measure, which has already been transmitted to the Federation of Press Workers, to the Departmental Workers Federation and to the Bolivian Labor Federation.

The Federation of Press, Radio and Television Workers report that in view of this serious crisis, which is adversely affecting the country, the workers are shouldering the brunt of this situation while the business sector does not hesitate to adopt measures in its favor to the detriment of the labor sector.

The resolution also states that several workers of the federation have been dismissed and several other workers affiliated with this organization threatened with the same measures. It adds that the National Press Association, the organization which represents the business sector, has not begun any action to put an end to these arbitrary actions. On the contrary, it encourages the attacks on the workers in violation of the principles appoved recently on the defense of freedom, justice and for all human rights.

The resolution issued by the workers federation also urges the government to adopt measures which will guarantee the fulfillment of the decision adopted in favor of the press workers in general.

MINEWORKERS CONGRESS ENDS IN HUANUNI 29 AUGUST

PY301505 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The National Mineworkers Congress held during the past few days in Huanuni amid great expectations ended early yesterday, Sunday. Our special correspondent (Jose Barrientos) reports that a call for unity and for the defense of the political and union rights of this sector were made. Our correspondent also reports that most of the leaders were reelected, including the old leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, and his private secretary, (Liber Porqui).

Another report coming from Huanuni states that Lechin Oquendo urged congress participants to respect the ideological differences of all the leaders.

[Begin relayed report from Huanuni] At the closing ceremony, Lechin Oquendo thanked the delegates for the confidence accorded him and for being ratified in his post. He urged the mineworkers to consolidate the unity with which they held this congress. He also urged them to respect all ideological differences, and reiterated that the new executive committee is made up of persons of different political persuasions in order to illustrate that all leftist fronts are united in their efforts to find a solution leading to the quick and final democratization of the country and to the establishment of the guidelines for the implementation of a flexible minimum wage scale.

The various delegations, 54 in all, returned yesterday, Sunday, to their home districts, leaving Huanuni with the satisfaction that a friendly atmosphere reigned throughout the congress. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GUERAYBEKOV INCIDENT

Reportedly Left on USAF Plane

PY310013 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Aug 82 p 9

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Double agent Sevin Gueraybekov is in the FRG where he arrived at the end of last week. He left Rio de Janeiro on 18 August on board a U.S. Air Force Lockheed C-141 that flew directly to Panama after making a stopover in Brasilia. From Panama, Gueraybekov was taken to the FRG by another U.S. military plane. This information has been confirmed by two high-ranking officials of the Brazilian Government.

Another high-ranking government source has revealed that government intelligence organizations had followed the desertion of secret agent Gueraybekov from the very beginning. A diplomatic source has stated that the U.S. Government sent a confidential note to the Brazilian Government reporting that Gueraybekov was taken out of the country. This note was conveyed on 24 August.

On the very same day, President Joao Figueiredo canceled an engagement which had already been accepted and entered in his agenda: attending a ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the entry into World War II of the Brazilian Expeditionary Forces, a ceremony held at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Anthony Motley. Gen Vernon Walters, former CIA director, came especially from Asia to attend the ceremony. The Brazilian Government did not explain the president's sudden decision to cancel the engagement.

A foreign diplomatic source explained yesterday that there were two reasons for taking Sevin Gueraybekov to the FRG: on the one hand the U.S. Government was fearful of an irritated reaction by the Brazilian Government over Sevin's sudden departure by military plane.

Thus, it decided to take Sevin to the FRG, covering up the defection of the Soviet secret agent with the implicit cooperation of a third nation, also a friend of Brazil. The second reason was that the CIA special investigations center is in the FRG. This center's specialty is precisely to interrogate fugitives and dissidents of socialist regimes in order to assess their personal and political reasons for fleeing. This center is located in the FRG because that is where most of the fugitives and dissidents, as well as double agents, go.

According to a Western diplomat, the U.S. Government will hardly acknowledge that Sevin Gueraybekov left Brazil on board the Lockheed C-141. In the next few days the Americans will probably float the official version that Gueraybekov left Brazil on his own on documents supplied by the consulate in Rio and crossed the border from Foz do Iguacu into Puerto President Stroessner, Paraguay. According to the version which the Americans will release, he then went to Asuncion, where he probably boarded a Paraguayan Air Lines (LAP) flight that left Asuncion on Friday for Frankfurt after a stopover in Recife. The flight reportedly arrived in Frankfurt at 1405 local time. Or else he could have left Asuncion on board the LAP plane that departed at 1630 (local time) on Wednesday arriving in Frankfurt on Thursday at 1405 (local time) after stopover in Salvador [Bahia State] and Madrid.

USSR To Demand Further Details

PY302159 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] A Soviet diplomatic source stated yesterday in Brasilia that the Soviet Union does not see its relations with Brazil damaged as a result of the episode involving Soviet citizen Sevin Gueraybekov and his departure from the country.

According to the same source, Aleksandr Zimakov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Brasilia, will go to Itamaraty on Monday to seek, through an official request, additional details on how Gueraybekov left the country.

However, according to the same source, the Soviet diplomats feel that this whole incident might have indeed taken place without the support or knowledge of Itamaraty, although they feel that the same cannot be said about the security organizations. They feel that security officials, especially of the SNI [National Intelligence Service], have probably been aware of what has been going on ever since the case was made public. The soviets also feel that, depending on the manner in which Gueraybekov was taken from the country, relations between Brazil and the United States could "suffer a new blow."

Nothing has been stated officially, however. The embassy was closing yesterday in Brasilia when Itamaraty released its communique. The embassy usually closes right on time at 1700 and nothing can be achieved, especially because both press attache Mikhail Lissovoi and Charge d'Affaires Aleksandr Zimakov -- who is on vacation in Moscow -- are in Sao Paulo, where they will have to stay over the weekend.

Nothing was said at the embassy and the journalists had to be satisfied with the laconic remarks made by the Americans, following, of course, the advice of one of the members of the Soviet mission, who said in good humor that "They (the Americans) are the ones to talk this time."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ARGENTINE NAVY COMMANDER

Admiral Anaya Arrives

PY301317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Aug (AFP) -- Argentine Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya today arrived in Brasilia for a 3-day official visit. At the airport Anaya was welcomed by Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Fonseca and refused to make statements to the press.

Admiral Anaya's agenda includes a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo and visits to various navy units in Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro.

President Receives Anaya

PY301657 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago President Figueiredo received Argentine Navy Commander Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, who arrived yesterday in Brasilia for a 4-day visit to Brazil at the invitation of Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca. The invitation was extended before the start of the Malvinas Islands conflict.

ARGENTINA INTERESTED IN NUCLEAR REACTOR VESSEL

PY280304 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 20

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- Argentine authorities in the energy sector are at an advanced stage of negotiation with Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] for the purchase of a nuclear reactor vessel for the Atucha II nuclear plant, a business executive connected with the capital goods sector has revealed. The negotiations were confirmed by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, and they may result in the first export of a nuclear capital item. The matter is still being treated at the government-to-government level under a specific agreement signed about a year ago between the foreign ministeries of the two countries.

The Brazilian manufacturers have not yet been consulted and no orders have been placed with them. Some Brazilian industrialists who have been accredited by Nuclebras know that the manufacture of the nuclear reactor vessel does not require any advanced nuclear technology, and yet they do not believe that Argentina will place an order for it right now. The reason is that a little more time is required for the national industry to absorb and develop know-how in all phases of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Minister Cesar Cals estimates that this time will stretch out until the construction of the third nuclear plant in Brazil.

TWO FRENCH PRIESTS TRANSFERRED TO BRASILIA

PY301843 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] French priests Francois Couriou and Aristides Camio have been transferred from Belen to Brasilia, where they are being held at the Federal Police Department despite the protests by Jose Carlos de Castro, the priests' lawyer.

De Castro said that he was not even consulted on the matter and that such a procedure constitutes a major mistake. He added that the priests were transferred at the request of Gen Valtencir Santos Costa and that the transfer was authorized by Judge Juracy Reis da Costa.

According to De Castro, the measure, which he termed arbitrary, was carried out in secret and it is the first major step toward expelling the two priests.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY OFFICIAL -- Brasilia -- Army Minister Walter Pires yesterday installed Gen Tulio Chagas Nogueira as the new Army chief of staff. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 6 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO UK ACCEPTED -- Brasilia, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- The British Government has agreed to the designation of former Brazilian Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barbosa as Brazilian ambassador to Great Britain, replacing Roberto Campos. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 25 Aug 82 PY]

HOLY SEE REPRESENTATIVE ACCEPTED -- Brasilia, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- Itamaraty Palace has agreed to the designation of Msgr Carlo Furno as the new Holy See representative to Brazil. Monsignor Furno is currently serving as papal nuncio in Beirut. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 25 Aug 82 PY]

POTASSIUM FIELD DISCOVERED -- Brasilia, 19 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the enterprise Petrobras Mineracion, a subsidiary of Petrobras, has discovered a 134 million-ton potassium field in the central Amazon region. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2159 GMT 19 Aug 82 PY]

NEW CABINET MEMBERS SWORN IN; PINOCHET SPEAKS

Swearing In Ceremony

PY302227 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish begins the live broadcast from Government House of the swearing in ceremony of the new cabinet ministers. The national anthem is played at 2203 and the ceremony begins with the reading of decrees at 2207 GMT.

At 2207 GMT decree 1137 dated 30 August is read. The decree accepts as of 15 December 1982 the resignation tendered by Defense Minister Lt Gen Washington Carrasco Fernandez.

The decree also accepts as of 30 August 1982 the resignations tendered by the following ministers: economy, development and registration, Brig Gen Luis Covian Danus; finance, Sergio de la Cuadra Fabre; public education, Rear Adm Rigoberto Cruz Johnson; labor and social welfare, Maximo Silva Bafalluy; mines, Hernan Felipe Errazuriz Correa; the secretary general of government, Brig Gen Julio Bravo Valdez, and the National Planning Office director, Brig Gen Gaston Frez Arancibia.

Decree 1137 rejects the resignations tendered by the following ministers: interior, Brig Gen Enrique Montero Marx; foreign relations, Rene Rojas Galdames; justice, Monica Madariaga Gutierrez; public works, Brig Gen Bruno Sievert Held; agriculture, Jorge Prado Aranguiz; land and colonization, Gen Rene Peri Fagestrom; public health, Rear Adm Hernan Rivera Calderon; housing and urbanization, Brig Gen Roberto Guillard Marinot; transportation and telecommunications, Brig Gen Caupolican Boisset Mujica; Chief of the Presidential Staff Brig Gen Santiago Sinclair; Chairman of the National Energy Commission Lt Gen Herman Brady Roch; Foreign Relations Deputy Minister Lt Gen Sergio Covarrubias, and the executive vice president of the Production Development Corporation, Col Francisco Ramirez Migliasi.

At 2211 GMT decree 1138 dated 30 August is read. The decree designates the following ministers: defense, Rear Adm Patricio Carvajal Prado; economy, development, reconstruction and finance, Rolf Luders (Suasenberg); public education, Alvaro Arriagada Norambuena; labor and social welfare, Paricio Mardones (Villaroel); mines, Samuel Lira (Ovalles), and the secretary general of government, Hernan Felipe Errazuriz Correa.

At 2112 GMT decree 1139 dated 30 August is read. The decree designates Brig Gen Sergio Perez Hormazabal as minister director of Ideplan, the National Planning Office.

Decrees 1137, 1138 and 1139 are signed by President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte and by Interior Minister Brig Gen Enrique Montero Marx.

President Speaks

PY310203 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 2219 GMT on 30 August carries the live broadcast of President Augusto Pinochet's address on occasion of the new Chilean cabinet's swearing-in ceremony at Government House in Santiago.

President Pinochet begins his speech by addressing the persons attending the ceremony, and says that he avails himself of that opportunity "to reassert the supreme government's position in view of the special situation we are experiencing." He deplores "those who avail themselves of the difficult economic situation to create chaos and uncertainty."

He continues: "Yes gentlemen. All the Chilean people currently are in one way or another experiencing the effects of the worldwide crisis." He says that practically no country has been able to escape from the effects of this crisis, no matter how good their economic system might be. He says that "the great powerful countries and the oil-producing nations are also affected by this crisis, which is having a harsher effect on the developing countries."

He says that that negative situation "causes the government to be concerned over the reactivation of social conflicts" and over those who intend "to find a solution to the problems through brutal and painful acts, such as those carried out by the terrorists, which cause innocent victims." Pinochet also deplores those who avail themselves of the Chilean situation to secure personal benefits.

Pinochet continues: "In view of this situation, I maintain that those who support or defend the terrorists are as violence-prone as the terrorists are and deserve to be repudiated by the people. Unfortunately, our country has not escaped from the effects of the above-mentioned general situation." He says that Chile has not been "so seriously affected as other countries" because the Chilean economy has been able "to undergo the complicated situation created by the world crisis because of its progressive restructuring carried out since 1973." He says that notwithstanding the Chilean economy's progressive restructuring, the country "is undergoing various transient problems, mainly those in the financial field and those brought about by a high unemployment level." He says that the government is also facing the problems brought about by the distrust of the part of the people, which has been promoted by the opposition, and even "by respectable institutions which have promoted social dissatisfaction and class warfare."

Pinochet then refers to the measures adopted by the outgoing cabinet to resolve the crisis and to the sacrifices made by the ministers in this regard. He refers in particular to the actions carried out by the ministers of economy and finance and by the director of the National Planning Office. He expresses his personal gratitude and that of all the Chilean people for the performance of all the outgoing ministers, all of whom "have complied with the difficult mission assigned to them."

Pinochet expresses his conviction that the "new ministers will alleviate the atmosphere of uncertainty which prevails in the country." He continues: "In order to achieve more coherence, I have ordered that the economy and finance portfolios be managed by the same person." He says that the new economy and finance minister will have to immediately make an attempt to resolve the problems brought about by unemployment and by the foreign debt in order to promptly achieve a reactivation of the economy. However, he says that "the reactivation will not be achieved as promptly as the Chilean people would like because of the complicated situation" they are experiencing. He says that the government will by all means pursue creating more jobs.

He adds that the "changes introduced as of today will not alter the objectives clearly outlined by the supreme government."

Pinochet continues: "I will conclude this speech expressing my conviction that the Chilean people will join their efforts and that we will successfully surmount the current situation." Pinochet concludes: "We will overcome all the drawbacks and achieve the preset goals for the welfare of all the Chilean people."

SOCIALIST LEADERS ON OVERTHROW OF REGIME

PA310157 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Jaime Suarez and Pedro Vuskovic, leaders of the Chilean Socialist Party, confirmed in the Mexican capital that objective conditions exist in Chile to overthrown the military regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

During a ceremony held in this capital, they said that the Socialist Party's organic unity is essential to the Chilean leftist forces as a whole and, consequently, necessary to overthrow the dictatorship.

ARGENTINE CITIZEN ARRESTED NEAR NAVY FACILITIES

PY301525 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpt] An Argentine citizen was detained in Punta Arenas while taking pictures of naval facilities. He had participated in the Tierra del Fuego rally, but had supplied false information in order to register for the car race. Our affiliate station Radio Nacional de Chile reports from Punta Arenas:

[Begin relay] This morning, the naval prosecutor will interrogate an Argentine citizen arrested on charges of having taken pictures of naval facilities in southern Punta Arenas and of having violated the regulations concerning the stay of foreigners in Chile.

Miguel Angel Talierso, 28, married, a businessman with residence in the Argentine town of Puerto Madryn, has been at the disposal of the naval prosecutor since Saturday. He was reportedly arrested on Thursday by [name indistinct] marine detachment personnel. He was carrying a modern, powerful camera with which he allegedly took pictures of strategic areas, thus jeopardizing national security. In addition, he could not be located at the domicile he reported to international police personnel, namely 731 (Magallanes) Street. Instead, he was found in a modern, comfortable house on the strait's banks at a place affording an excellent view of the naval facilities located 4.5 km south of Punta Arenas on the Punta Arenas highway. [end relay]

COLORADO PARTY FACTION TO VIE FOR LEADERSHIP

PY310216 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The so-called third Colorado Party front, which will participate in the party's internal elections, will register its list of candidates for the party convention at the Electoral Court this afternoon. The group, called the Batllist Association for Change -- ABC -- is a new alternative which is different from the already existing movements within the Colorado Party, said (Juan Carlos Font Amor), second top-ranking leader of the association. He also announced ABC's principles and goals, and named the association's top candidates.

[Begin (Font Amor) recording] We are trying to satisfy a popular demand. Through our contacts with medium level leaders and members of our party, we have realized that there is a credibility gap affecting some of the party's elder leaders, as well as an urge for a renewal of people and procedures within the party. Therefore, this new association was created in response to that demand. [end recording]

What are the principles that ABC will adhere to during the Colorado Party convention?

[Begin (Font Amor) recording] Well, we shall renew our allegiance to the party's age-old principles. We are about to conclude drawing up what we have called the proposal to the convention, which summarizes the work by the commissions of the Batllist open convention, which we organized in the first week of August. That convention worked for several days through its commissions analyzing national issues. Our proposal, which will include specific solutions for today's Uruguay based on the party's major principles, will be presented to all other party groups and will also be published in the press. [end recording]

Mr (Font Amor), could you name the ABC leaders so that they can be made known to those who are not Colorado Party members?

[Begin (Font Amor) recording] Well, the ABC leaders are Mr (Tabare Amenti Sani), who is the first candidate in ABC's list and a Colorado Party leader of long standing despite his age, because he is barely 59. He is a current member of the party's National Executive Committee elected by the convention in 1970 and he is a former member of the Commission of Municipal Theaters. And, as I told you, he has been a Colorado Party member for many years. I am the second candidate and I will obviously not talk about myself. The third candidate is (Ramon Ferreiro Arbe), who is also another old party leader though young in age. He has continually helped the party in the 4 or 5 departments where he has lived. He joined several private welfare organizations. In a word, he has had extended experience both in the social and the political areas. [end recording]

CUBA'S ALMEIDA LEAVES AFTER PRIVATE VISIT

FL302233 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2207 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, returned home today after what he called a visit on personal business.

The Cuban leader returned to his country this afternoon and refused to make a statement to the press.

RESPECT FOR SALVADORAN LEADER'S LIFE DEMANDED

PA310244 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Some 20 Mexican labor organizations have demanded that the Salvadoran regime respect the life of Saul Villalta, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, who was arrested over a week ago in the capital of that small Central American country.

The also denounced the arrest of the wife and daughter of Salvadoran labor leader Hector Bernabe Recinos, as well as (America Perdomo) one of the few leaders of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission still alive.

The Mexican organizations expressed their conviction that the arrested persons are in the hands of the government forces, even though the fascist authorities deny this.

These organizations exhorted all Mexican democratic forces to demand that the Salvadoran dictatorship respect the lives of Villalta and other political prisoners.

PRESIDENT ALERTS WORKERS TO NEED TO REBUILD

FL302031 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1605 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that it was not a time for farewells but rather a time to be alert and to rescue national dignity in the last 3 months of his administration.

Opening the 97th regular general assembly of the Confederation of Mexican Workers at the National Medical Center auditorium, the chief executive stressed: At this time we shall have to be alert to rebuild the country. He added that Mexico's reconstruction would be accomplished, as always, with the support of the workers and peasants. He reiterated that what he had to say he would say in his last state of the union address. Today I tell you, the workers of Mexico, to be alert, he said.

At this meeting, the leader of the Workers Federation of Guerrero State, Senator Filiberto Vigueras Lazaro, said that the labor movement condemned the actions of those who stirred up the people in a negative way. He added that at this moment all Mexicans must stand with the president. He said that the working class supported the government and once again reiterated its alliance with the state.

Vigueras Lazaro said that Mexico did not accept foreign interference in the country's domestic affairs because the workers were united to face the coming challenges.

Lastly, he explained that the demands of the labor force had been met during the current administration since President Lopez Portillo had declared himself pro-union on assuming office.

Galvan Lopez Pledges Support

FL302141 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- National Defense Secretary Felix Galvan Lopez declared today that in the country's critical moments, the Mexican Armed Forces have always been and will always be on the alert.

Galvan Lopez was speaking to reporters at the opening of the 97th regular general assembly of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM).

He reiterated the armed forces' solidarity with President Jose Lopez Portillo and the country's institutions and said that they were and always would be on the alert.

For his part, the president of the Congress of Labor, Luis Jose Durantes Segovia, explained that the working class supported and stood with the president.

TWO DEAD, EIGHT INJURED IN JUCHITAN CLASH

FL302300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Juchitan, Oaxaca, 30 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The office of the state's public prosecutor reported today that it had identified the individuals who fired on members of the Worker-Peasant-Student Coalition [COCE] of the Isthmus [of Tehuantepec]. There were two dead and eight injured.

Prosecutor Miguel Angel Guzman Labastida said that the clash occurred when members of the COCE were taking part in the inauguration of a government clinic in Juchitan, 300 km southeast of Oaxaca. The prosecutor identified one of the aggressors as the Mayor of (Chipaca), Luis Sanchez de Castro.

Pedro Martinez and Francisco Santiago Lopez died in the attack. The injured are being treated at the civilian hospital in Juchitan, it was reported.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE APPROVES OPPOSITION DEPUTIES

FL301400 Mexico City NOTIMEX In Spanish 0015 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 28 (NOTIMEX) -- The electoral college of the 52nd Legislature this morning approved the proportional or multinominal representation list of deputies.

According to the vote collected by opposition parties in the four constituencies into which the country was divided, the PAN [National Action Party] obtained 50 deputies, the PSUM [United Socialist Party of Mexico] 17, the PDM [Mexican Democratic Party] 12, the PST [Workers Socialist Party] 11 and the PPS [Popular Socialist Party] 10.

The roll approved is as follows:

In the first constituency, which includes the states of the Federal District, San Luis Potosi, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala and Morelos, the deputies were distributed as follows:

For the PAN: Jose Gonzalez Torres, Bernardo Batiz Vazquez, Juan Vazquez Garza, Gerardo Medina Valdez, Marco Antonio Fragoso, Manuel Iguiniz Gonzalez, Jose Viramontes Paredes, Jorge Alberto Ling Altamirano, Juan Jose Chinojosa, Francisco Javier Gonzalez Garza, Arturo Trujillo Paredes and Javier Blanco Sanchez.

For the PPS: Francisco Ortiz Mendoza and Jesus Lujan Gutierrez.

For the PDM: David Orozco Romo, Balanzar Ignacio Valdez and David Lomeli Contreras.

For the PSUM: Ivan Garcia Solis, Rolando Cordera Campos, Salvador Castaneda o'Conor, Antonio Gershenson and Arnaldo Cordova.

For the PST: Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, Raul Lopez Garcia and Mariano Lopez Ramos.

In the second constituency, which includes the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Queretaro and Mexico, the deputies were as follows:

For the PAN: Maria Teresa Ortuno Gurza, Astolfo Vicencio Tovar, Francisco Soto Alba, Carlos Chavira Becerra, Alberto Gonzalez Domene, Luis Torres Serrania, Jaime Armando de Lareltamayo, J. Isabel Villegas Pina, Emma Medina Valtierra, Gustavo Arturo Vicencio Acevedo, Esperanza Espinoza Herrera, Salvador Romero Estrada, Luis Enrique Sanchez Espinoza and Graciela Gutierrez de Barrios.

For the PPS: Hector Ramirez Cuellar and Alfredo Reyes Contreras.

For the PDM: Jose Augusto Garcia Lizama, Juan Lopez Martinez and Ofelia Ramirez Sanchez.

For the PSUM: J. Dolores Lopez Dominguez, Edmundo Jordon Arzate, Victor Gonzalez Rodriguez and Rene Rojas Ayala.

For the PST: Antonio Ortega Martinez and Ignacio Moreno Garduno.

In the third constituency, which includes the states of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatan, the distribution was as follows:

For the PAN: Luis J. Prieto, Roger Cicero Mackinney, Ruben Dario Mendez, Fabian Balzadua Vazquez, Paulino Aguilar Jose Hadad Interian, Manuel Zamora and Duque de Estrada y Felipe.

For the PPS: Jorge Cruikshank Garcia, Viterbo Cortez Lobato, Juan Gualberto Campos Vega and Sergio Ruiz Perez.

For the PDM: Margarito Benitez Duran, Francisco Alvarez de la Fuente and Maria de Jesus Orta Mata.

For the PSUM: Jose Encarnacion Perez Gaytan, Hector Sanchez Lopez and Pedro Bonilla Diaz de la Vega.

For the PST: Candidato [as received] Diaz Cerecero, Ricardo Antonio Govela Autrey, Cesar Humberto Gonzalez Magallon and Pablo Sanchez Puga.

In the constituency formed by the states of Aguascalientes, Baja California Norte, Baja California Sur, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan and Guerrero, the deputies were as follows:

For the PAN: Jesus Salvador Larios Ibarra, Alfonso Mendez Ramirez, Rodolfo Pena Ferber, Miguel Angel Martinez Cruz, Javier Moctezuma y Coronado, Gabriel Salgado Aguilar, Juan Millan Brito, Juan Manuel Molina Rodriguez, Jose Guadalupe Esparza Lopez, Pablo Castillon Alvarez, Andres Cazares Camacho, Florentina Pineda and Francisco Calderon Ortiz.

For the PPS: Crescencio Morales Orozco and Sergio Quiroz Miranda.

For the PDM: Enrique Alcantar Enriquez, Ignacio Vital Jauregui and Raymundo Leon Ozuna.

For the PSUM: Raul Rea Carvajal, Samuel Melendres Luevano, Daniel Angel Sanchez Perez, Florentino Jaimes Hernandez and Jesus Lazcano Ochoa.

For the PST: Domingo Esquivel Rodriguez and Alberto Salgado Salgado.

THREE U.S. VIEWS OF MEXICAN CRISIS CITED

FL301320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1703 GMT 28 Aug 82

[NOTIMEX editorial by Lorenzo Meyer, titled: The Crisis in Mexico: Three U.S. Views]

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- There is no doubt that relations between Mexico and the United States are not, day by day, the best possible. I believe that there is no one single U.S. policy or attitude toward Mexico, but several contradictory ones.

The point of view of the liberal press is perhaps somewhat romantic and therefore unilateral and, basically false. However, there are other views. There is one which, without failing to recognize the negative side of Mexico's political, social and economic system, can also appreciate the capability still available in our political system to control the various actors that are the leading characters in the present crisis, that is, the business owners, the organized laborers, the disenfranchised, the peasants and a good portion of the middle class.

This is the general prevailing opinion especially in the academic circles of U.S. universities and research institutions. As is true of the press, here also liberal attitudes dominate, but with a more profound knowledge of the historical roots of the Mexican [revolutionary] process.

[In this view] value judgments are not made lightly, stress is placed on the complexities of the system and the many other courses available [to Mexico] before falling into anarchy, revolution or open repression. This group would like to see and support a Mexican evolution toward more democratic procedures but knows full well that the path to achieve it is not easy nor can it be too quick. I suspect that certain illustrious parts of the great enterprise and the banking sectors share this point of view.

Finally, there is a third group -- that may be identified with the so-called new right -- that is, with the political trend that supported Reagan's rise to power. This group is made up of a small academic wing that may be well represented by organizations such as the Houston Institute and the like. The representative of this group we know best is the present U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jean Kirkpatrick.

But of course, this group also includes a large number of U.S. Government officials and probably many businessmen.

They believe the present crisis that we are experiencing proves that the policies Mexico has been implementing to date have been erroneous and they hope that this experience will drive Mexico to implement a more realistic and conservative domestic economic policy -- that is, curtail government expenditures, give more incentive to private, national and foreign enterprises -- and stop opposing Washington's Central American policy.

Moreover, they hope that Mexico will adopt an active watchful stand towards leftist forces in order to stop the present crisis -- the decrease in purchasing power and unemployment -- from ending in a revolutionary mobilization of the masses.

Finally, those who share this point of view may smile approvingly at recent announcements regarding an increase in Mexican oil exports for the U.S. strategic stockpile. Since it is obvious they believed that over the medium-term Mexico could not afford to keep its limit on oil exports.

But despite these varied opinions, Mexico -- particularly Mexican officials -- should not feel paranoid since these critics are not part of a plot against Mexico's integrity, nor are those who support these emergency measures, which have been adopted, their best allies. I believe that our best option is to handle our problems in a frank and intelligent manner and without surrendering our rights and principles, we should take advantage of the different opinions and political trends within the United States since at this time we are going to need all the support we can honestly obtain north of the Rio Grande.

PAREDES ON MANEUVERS; TO HONOR PRESIDENT

PA310239 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, and Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, G-3 of the General Staff, this morning inspected Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera Base in Rio Hato.

Addressing a 900-man contingent that will participate in special exercises, Paredes announced that tomorrow there will be a recognition [reconocimiento] and military salute for President Ricardo de la Espriella and Vice President Jorge Illueca. Paredes also reiterated our armed institution's willingness to preserve peace. General Paredes' statement follows:

[Begin recording] We want to take advantage of this opportunity to gather a contingent of over 900 National Guardsmen. Without a doubt this will be the biggest exercise we have carried out by ourselves, without the support of any other force, any other friendly force. Only Panamanian forces will participate. These exercises will be completely directed by National Guard officers and supervised by General Staff officers. We will be out in the field with you at all times.

Tomorrow, as a preamble to the maneuvers, at the outset of the maneuvers, the National Guard will render its recognition and military salute and honors to the president and vice president of the republic. Our commitment is to take care of our country. Our major task is to preserve Panama the way it is today: in peace, without violence, without gunpowder and without blood; with a climate of work and unity; civilians and men in uniform, professionals, teachers, workers, nurses, doctors, professors -- you, too -- peasants, everyone, pushing, pushing this big ship called Panama. However, in order to do this, we must preserve the country the way it is today. We are not preparing nor are we carrying out these exercises and these maneuvers to repel or attack our people. Never! That is the furthest thing from our minds. I would like you to think in this manner as well. We are preparing to prevent any foreign aggression that might interrupt our system of living, the one we all want. This system is characterized by the principles of democracy, our democracy, which we would also like to describe as a democracy with order, discipline and mutual respect. [end recording]

PROTESTING STUDENTS SEIZE EDUCATION OFFICES

PA310309 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The Federation of Panamanian Students seized the IFARHU [Human Resources Education and Training Institute] offices today to protest the decision of new IFRAHU Director, Paulino Romero to remove all political posters. Another occupation has been announced for tomorrow at 0900.

LA PRENSA URGES LIFTING OF BAN ON RADIO STATION

PA300429 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 82 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] President de la Espriella has begun his administration with the stigma of arbitrariness and abuse resulting from the forceful suggestions that led to the closing of newspapers and the destruction of LA PRENSA's equipment and facilities.

We have to admit, however, that the president, displaying ability and integrity, did everything he could to speed up the opening of this newspaper. He did not wait for the court order after General Paredes denied having ordered the newspaper's closure.

The president also proved his concern for freedom of expression by reinstating the licenses of two radio commentators who had been sanctioned as a result of the arrogance and intolerance of his predecessor.

There is much more that the president can do if guided by this same instinct to rectify wherever possible the many unjust deeds that have resulted from these many years of abuse of authority and lack of a true and independent judiciary system. One that sticks out because of its singularity and importance is the closure and seizure of Radio Impacto, a radio station that was arbitrarily confiscated when its owner, Alberto Quiros Guardia, was exiled.

If we are to rectify things, it is high time that this station and its broadcasting frequency were returned to its legitimate owner. In this way, justice will be done, however late.

FRAMPO LEADER VIEWS GOVERNMENT POLITICS

PA301705 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Interview with Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front Party, FRAMPO, by Jose Montano; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Dr Pereira: In its form and substance, what is the opinion of the Popular Broad Front Party, FRAMPO, regarding the new government of the Republic of Panama?

[Answer] This is a very special moment for the Republic of Panama following the resignation of President Royo. A cabinet has been formed with the absence of political parties, especially the top leaders of the two major Torrijist parties. In this Cabinet, we see an attempt at reproducing the Colombian type of government whereby the cabinet is shared equally between the government and the opposition. Paradoxically, however, I notice that the opposition has the majority of ministers instead of the government. Aside from this and aside from the deep respect I feel for the professionals forming this cabinet, I believe that because of the technocratic criteria upon which it was selected, this is a cabinet of technocrats, of pure and cold technocrats.

I say this because I have seen the way in which social programs have been dismantled and the tendency towards separating the state from its social obligations. An example of this is social security, where I have been advised they will dismantle the popular housing program created by means of a cabinet agreement of 27 November 1980. This is the opinion I have of the cabinet, a very personal opinion, of course.

[Question] Dr Pereira: Both at the level of the opposition and of the government there have been talks about constitutional amendments. How does the FRAMPO feel about this criteria or proposal for constitutional amendments in the Republic of Panama?

[Answer] We were extremely pleased with the set of reform measures announced as suggestions by the commander in chief of the National Guard. Since 1980, FRAMPO has been reiterating the need for all mayors and legislators to be chosen through popular and direct vote. The National Legislative Council is currently a hybrid organism as it does not respond to the country's political reality. The country is divided into ten political parties [word indistinct] and those political parties must be represented. We must create the constitutional mechanisms for all political parties to be represented in the new national legislative council.

We believe that, to the surprise of politicians, constitutional amendments will be carried out before 1984. We believe that despite the technical handicaps contained in the National Constitution regarding constitutional amendments -- which must be done in two different legislatures -- there will be constitutional amendments for the 1984 elections. That is, we believe that in 1984 all mayors and legislators will be chosen by popular and direct vote, and we will finish that hybrid experiment of having the people elect one-third of the National Legislative Council, the parliament and having the corregimiento representatives indirectly electing the remaining two-thirds.

So I believe that constitutional amendments are coming and politicians must be alert and propose them before they are imposed. I have walked around and heard people insistently talking about proposing that a junta of notables propose the constitutional amendments. I believe that the political parties themselves, of which all leaders are notabable and serious, must present the proposals for constitutional amendments, not notables separated from the political activities and even less from the political parties. Otherwise, why do we create political parties?

[Question] Finally, Dr Pereira: What do you feel is the country's economic, political and social future in the short, medium and long run?

[Answer] Since the beginning we have been talking about the need to broaden the government's political base, to have a solid government through the participation of the majority of the political parties, which are the normal channels of public opinion. This broadening of the government or the state's political base is what could allow the atmosphere of peace, stability and legal security required by the nation to invigorate an economy that has had a negative growth rate over the past years. We consider that the possibility of broadening the government's political base must become true before 1984. This is because the economic situation is very distressing. We have more than 100,000 unemployed; our foreign debt is growing; inflation has a moving impact that is reflected in high prices, much poverty, underemployment and other social handicaps we must overcome.

[Question] Isn't that what this government has been doing, Dr Pereira?

[Answer] Since President Royo's resignation, there has been an attempt at broadening the government's political base. But it has been broadened in a very paradoxical manner -- by excluding the Torrijist parties from the government. So, far from broaden it, a strange direction has been taken and the goal of broadening the government's political base has not been achieved. On the contrary, parties have been excluded in order to include the leaders or personalities of other parties without the latter being committed.

PEOPLE'S ACTION PARTY OUTLINES POLITICAL STAND

PA301844 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Aug 82 p 6A

[Text] The National Directorate of the People's Action Party, PAPO, has reiterated its political line of struggling for a democratic system in the country. This is the political line that has been established by the party's national convention. The directorate reiterates its decision to struggle for the convocation of a national constituent assembly that will be authentically democratic and that will be comprised of genuine representatives directly elected by the people as an efficient and peaceful means to secure a new political constitution which contemplates truly democratic institutions.

The PAPO National Directorate urges all opposition political parties to struggle for the convocation of a national constituent assembly and states in advance that PAPO will enthusiastically cooperate in that direction. The National Directorate believes that PAPO cannot struggle for both a national constituent assembly and for general elections in 1984 because free and pure elections can only take place within a new and democratic constitutional framework. The present autocratic Constitution does not offer such guarantees. Consequently, the National Directorate believes that PAPO must coordinate its political objectives.

The party's National Directorate reiterates its opposition to the military system which has governed the country since 1968 and backs the political decision of the Political and executive Committees not to discuss with the national government subjects that do not lead to a true democratization of the country, but to the revitalizing and perpetuity of the so-called revolutionary process.

The National Directorate agrees that a program which it calls "constitutional objectives of a constituent assembly" should be prepared. This program will summarize PAPO's political position on constitutional matters. These "constitutional objectives" will be drafted by a commission appointed by the party's Political Committee in a period not to exceed a month, beginning today.

Once the "constitutional objectives" are approved at a joint meeting of the Political and Executive Committees, the National Directorate will inform the party of its obligation to struggle to the end to secure the "constitutional objectives of a constituent assembly."

LIBERAL GROUP PROPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM

PA281720 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT Aug 82

[Text] The Popular Liberal Alliance today suggested that the government hold a referendum to allow the Panamanian people to approve the changes to the constitution. Dario Pitti Serrano spoke on behalf of this alliance of Liberal Party members. He noted that this referendum must be called within 6 months so that the country can freely give its opinion and the sad experience of an imposed constitution, as was the case of the 1972 Constitution, will not be repeated.

Pitti Serrano spoke before the grave of Belisario Porras on the commemoration of the anniversary of his death. He spoke to representatives of the Liberal women's group, the Liberal Alliance and the Liberal Vanguard and said that the Liberal rank and file feel that amendments to the Constitution are a priority so that they can truly respond to the Liberal vocation inherited from men like Porras.

Pitti Serrano also proposed the creation of a group of representatives of all political parties and members of civic and production entities to draft and present a bill to amend the Constitution without any limitations or restrictions. This draft bill will be submitted to a referendum so that it can go into effect before 1984.

The Liberal leader concluded his speech before the tomb of the three-time president by stressing that the Liberal Party is a true opposition without hatred and vengence and that the best way it can honor men like Porras is to devote itself to democracy, justice and freedom in order to consolidate the country's democratic forces and create the conditions that encourage the prosperity of Panamanians in the urban and rural areas.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE SAYS STRIKES AID DESTABILIZATION

PA310249 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text2 The communists have complained that the government is not taking them into consideration. The communist leadership has complained to the government that they have not been taken into consideration in labor and political matters, President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has stated.

The president said that his administration is not closed to any sector, and that meetings have been held to this effect. He added that if they continue with their negative attitude and persist in strikes and work stoppages, they will not be doing anything but confirming what has been charged -- that they do not want to cooperate with Costa Rica to overcome the difficult situation.

Regarding the announcement of a strike in the Atlantic region, Monge said that it would fall in line with intentions to destabilize the country, because nothing can be achieved through strikes.

We are granting as much as we can. The current situation of the country does not permit us to give the working class more. We are granting as much as we can, both for our public and private sector workers, President Monge stated. He added that for a long time we have insisted that we need more production and more work to overcome the crisis; so if there is less work, there is less production and more poverty for the country. The chief of state firmly stated that any strike movement at this time would aid the destabilization attempts sought by the extreme left.

OFFICIALS SAY MANY WEAPONS HIDDEN IN COUNTRY

PA272331 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Aug 82 p 10A

[By Edgar Fonseca]

[Excerpts] Authorities of the Interior and Public Security Ministries yesterday stated that there are areas of the country, particularly in the north Atlantic and Guanacaste areas, that are filled with war materiel.

"While we are sitting on this powder keg, democracy and our institutions are not safe," Interior Minister Alfonso Carro said while detailing the actions of the rural police on 9 Agusut in Rio Frio de Sarapiqui when they discovered "an arms cache with 79 M-16 rifles and 23,000 rounds of ammunition."

Col Oscar Vidal, chief of the Civil Guard, stressed that discovery by the rural police is only the beginning of what will be found. The two officials said that the police forces must intensify the search for weapons in order to prevent the weakening of the Costa Rican democratic system.

Neither of the officials directly linked this discovery with any national or foreign political group. Regarding reports circulating in the government ministry about alleged links of the People's Revolutionary Movement (MPR) with the weapons, Minister Carro said: "One cannot state anything in this regard."

Minister Carro said that unfortunately it must be admitted that what has been confiscated "is only a tiny part of the weapons that could be in this country." He added that there are many internal and external indications that point to many buried weapons in Costa Rica, "many more than we can imagine."

In view of this, he stressed the need to intensify the search. He admitted that locating the weapons is extremely difficult.

Carro expressed regret that the country is used for the transshipment of weapons, since we gain nothing from it and it has brought trouble to the people and our institutional system.

"Time has confirmed this. There was no reason for those weapons to come here, and they have subsequently created big political problems in our country, essentially due to external reasons, he commented.

He admitted that the use to which the confiscated weapons were going to be put has not been established, although he emphasized that they constitute a fundamental attempt on our institutional system.

He did not rule out that they could be part of "some adventure against some brother country. We cannot say what political sector is behind this."

Regarding the presence of subversive groups in the area of Talamanca, there is disagreement between the Security and Interior Ministries. In the Security Ministry it is stated that there are no specific or proven reports in this regard, while in the Interior Ministry it is believed that a group was temporarily disbanded when the government alerted the public about what was occurring in that area.

GOVERNMENT STILL DENIES RESIDENCE TO PASTORA

PA282332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpts] San Jose, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has said that the prohibition on former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora entering the country is still in effect. Pastora broke with the Nicaraguan Government 4 months ago.

In statements to the local press, Solano confirmed that the former Nicaraguan commander known as "Commander Cero" met in the Dominican Republic with President Luis Alberto Monge to request permission to return to the country.

However, Solano said that the decision taken by the government with respect to Pastora remains in force. At the present time Pastora is in Panama. He had promised to "overthrow the Sandinist commanders within 6 months."

EL SALVADOR

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Cayetano Carpio Remarks

PA270329 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the FMLN general command, charged that Honduras has become the main base for U.S. imperialist aggression against Central America.

In a statement made to SOBERANIA, a magazine published in Managua, the Salvadoran guerrilla leader recalls that Honduran troops began invading Salvadoran territory, which constitutes a regionalization of the conflict. He stressed that the region is at war; guerrillas are fighting in El Salvador and Guatemala; Nicaragua is attacked by armed groups infiltrated with U.S. support and in Honduras the people are also rising up in arms.

Saul Villata Release Demanded

PA270452 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] have demanded that the military regime respect the life of patriotic leader Saul Villata, who was arrested on Friday in the Salvadoran capital.

The document adds that (America Fernan de Perdomo), member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, and a daughter of union leader Hector Recinos were also arrested. The FMLN and the FDR stated that the kidnapping, disguised as a disappearance, is one of the frequent practices of the dictatorship by which it violates the most elemental human and legal rights.

At the same time, the two organizations demand the reestablishment of humane treatment in the Salvadoran jails and an end to political kidnappings.

Meanwhile, groups that form the permanent forum of solidarity with the Salvadoran revolution agreed in Mexico City to start actions to demand that the Salvadoran dictatorship respect the lives of all the patriots who are in prison or who have been kidnapped in that small Central American country.

MANAGUA RADIO REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Rights Commission Protest

PA281415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission in Managua on 24 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission reports the arrest of (America Fernan de Perdomo), official in charge of relations [title as heard] at our office in San Salvador.

Here are the facts: During the afternoon of 20 August, our companera was arrested by Treasury Police as she was trying to secure the release of prisoners of war, including Col Adolfo Castillo, under secretary of defense, who is in FMLN hands, and the release of political prisoners in the hands of government forces. She was arrested along with Saul Villalta, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, and (Maria Elena Martinez de Racinos), wife of union leader (Bernanbe Racinos), and their 13-year-old daughter. Mrs. Racinos is a member of the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, and Persons Missing or Assassinated for Political Reasons.

Various efforts have been made to get them released. Their relatives have inquired about them at the Treasury Police but the police deny that they were arrested.

In view of this new repressive action, the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission condemns the arrest of (America Fernan de Perdomo), Saul Villalta, (Maria Elena Martinez de Racinos) and her daughter (Karla Racinos), a 13-year-old minor.

It requests the immediate release of the prisoners and respect for their lives and personal integrity. It demands an end to the repression against the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission which is a constant victim of bomb explosions at its offices, the assassination of two of our members, the arrest and disappearance of others and the arbitrary arrests of several companeros as well as the campaign that the Salvadoran Government has launched against this commission through various media.

Considering that we are entitled to defend the rights of individuals and of the Salvadoran people and that we are being persecuted, murdered and reported missing, we therefore ask the democratic peoples and governments for their urgent and immediate cooperation to save the life of our companera and the other persons arrested with her, as well as to demand respect for their personal integrity.

This request is especially being made to the American people because this arrest is being made at the very time that President Reagan certified the improvement of human rights in El Salvador.

We warn the national and international community about the possible maneuvers that the Salvadoran Government is trying to make within its repressive campaign against this commission in an effort to eliminate one of the few humanitarian organizations that remains in El Salvador to work for the defense of the rights of individuals and the Salvadoran people. We also ask for urgent action to protect the lives of the other companeros of the commission and as well as of other organizations working in El Salvador for human rights.

Document on Intervention

PA270442 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The FMLN issued a document yesterday entitled: From the Honduran Intervention to the Direct Yankee Intervention in El Salvador. The 38-page document was drafted by the documentation center of Radio Farabundo Marti within the context of an increase in Honduran incursions in Salvadoran territory and vice versa.

The FMLN stresses that the Honduran incursions into El Salvador not only disrepect the country's sovereignty but are a step by imperialism toward the regionalization of the war in Central America.

The FMLN publication discloses that in only 2 years there have been 52 violations of the Salvadoran territory by the Honduran Army and 107 Salvadoran violations of Honduran territory. All these incursions have been aimed at destroying the Salvadoran revolutionary movement by indiscriminately massacring civilians and Salvadoran refugees on the border with El Salvador.

In its lengthy document charging U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the FMLN calls on the Central American peoples to unite and defend themselves against the common enemy of Central America and humankind; U.S. imperialism.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Government Report Denied

PA280032 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Coprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee] announced today on Radio Nacional that our forces attacked the dictatorship's positions in (Hacienda San Carlos), [words indistinct] in Morazan.

According to Coprefa, government paramilitary forces were there. Radio Venceremos flatly denies this assertion by the enemy and reports that this position taken by our forces was held by the 6th Counterinsurgency Brigade commandos.

A report we have just received confirms this information: on Wednesday 25 August, during an intense combing operation in (Hacienda San Carlos), in the area of the Osicala volcano, our combatants found a 57-mm cannon that had been left behind by the soldiers of the Gotera Command headquarters, who had been holding these positions. As has already been reported, these positions had been seized by the FMLN.

Another report received from Morazan completes the available information on the results obtained in Yamabal, a town seized by the FMLN on 25 August. In Yamabal, the people recovered the following: 12 G-3 rifles, 1 Garand rifle, 2 .30-cal machineguns with 20 chargers, 1 M-60 machinegun, 1 radio for military communications, 20 M-79 grenades, 3,500 rounds of 7.62-mm ammunition, 13,500 rounds of .30-cal ammunition and other war materiel. Four prisoners of war were taken in the course of this operation.

This information comes from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front Command.

FMLN Activities in August

PA281634 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] While the dictatorship launches its desperate attacks on defenseless civilians, our forces counterattack and decimate fascism's forces. In recent weeks, the FMLN has stepped up its activities throughout the nation.

Here are the most important activities:

The enemy forces were held back in Ciudad Barrios, and in the northern zone of San Miguel Department, where we receovered 79 weapons and took 23 prisoners.

In Tecoluca, San Vicente Department, we inflicted 10 casualties on the enemy during an attack on thier positions. We inflicted five more casualties during an ambush between Meanguera and Jocoaitique, in Morazan. In an ambush along the Pan-American Highway, nine casualties were inflicted.

While our forces were outmaneuvering and defeating the genocidal operation against the civilian population on San Pedro hill, in San Vicente, our forces were also destroying a train and part of the railroad at the Las Canas turnoff.

The enemy was ambushed (at turnoff 4); more casualties were inflicted on the Atlacatl Battalion. We sabotaged energy towers and the parabolic antenna on Las Pavas hill, leaving San Vicente Department without telephone service.

While enemy forces dedicated themselves to machinegunning defenseless people, our army counterattacked their rearguard and took control over the Pan-American Highway.

Meanwhile, in San Miguel Department, during an attack on enemy positions in San Gerardo, we recovered 12 weapons and took 6 prisoners. In (La Bolsa) canton, we took control of the coastal road in Usulutan. In (Animas Abajo), La Paz Department, we staged an ambush and recovered 12 weapons.

In Guazapa, after defeating an enemy operation, recovering several M-16 rifles and inflicting several casualties on the dictatorship, our forces on that heroic hill seized and controlled km 28 of the main northern road and sabotaged powerlines, blacking out the capital and the country's northern zone for several hours.

Annihilation attacks were also staged against enemy positions in Cuscatlan.

Meanwhile, in Chalatenango, our forces seized enemy positions in (Guarjila), where another military victory led our forces to recover weapons and to capture 14 soldiers.

Meanwhile, [words indistinct] (Hacienda San Carlos), in Morazan, our revolutionary army won another great victory; 18 G-3 rifles, a grenade launcher and a large quantity of ammunition. Our companeros have just notified us that as a result of a search conducted in the area a few minutes ago, we recovered a 57-mm cannon and its ammunition.

In (Hacienda San Carlos), an army-held position, we captured two 6th battalion soldiers. This disproves a Coprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee] communique according to which only paramilitary elements were in that area in Morazan. Also in Morazan, our army took over enemy positions in Yamabal, where it put the counterinsurgency commandos in Gotera on the run. In Yamabal we recovered 12 G-3 rifles, 1 Garand rifle, 2 .30-cal machineguns, 1 .60-cal machinegun, thousands of cartridges and other war materiel. We also took four prisoners of war.

In Santa Ana Department, we made an incursion into Coatepeque. Sabotage was also carried out in the area. In (El Brazo), Usulutan, death squad units were dismantled and their vehicles destroyed; weapons were also recovered.

So far during August, our revolutionary army has sabotaged powerlines, causing blackouts in seven of the country's departments, which cover more than half the nation; 70 towns in various parts of the country have been left without communications. So far this month the FMLN has taken 49 prisoners of war, most of them members of San Miguel's 3d Battalion and of Gotera's 6th Battalion. We have recovered 137 weapons, a 57-mm cannon, thousands of cartridges, 57-mm grenades, grenade launchers, radios for military communications and other war materiel.

The people's fight is advancing and cannot be stopped. The zones under our military control are growing and extending. A CIA report to the U.S. Congress prepared 6 months ago mentioned that vast areas in the country were in FMLN hands. Those zones have grown larger; they have multiplied. The zones under our political control cover most of the national territory and our people's clandestine organization is growing in the cities. Victory cannot retreat. This is confirmed by the people's fight.

Ambush at Chinchontepec

PA282132 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] At 0910 on 25 August, FMLN forces ambushed a 5th Infantry Battalion patrol on Chinchontepec volcano, 500 meters from the enemy post at (Pastopico), inflicting seven casualties. On this occasion, we captured (Angel Gomez Mendoza), a soldier of the 5th Infantry Battalion, and respected the life of another soldier who was wounded.

In this action, the FMLN recovered 9 M-16 rifles, 1,900 5.56-mm cartridges, uniforms, boots and other military supplies. Our forces attacked the enemy post with 60-mm mortars. The enemy responded by attacking civilian villages on Chinchontepec volcano with 81-mm mortars and 105-mm cannons. With this action, we paid homage to Companero Jesus, a medical orderly who was killed in action on 29 July. This was a report received from the Anastasio Aquino Front.

Ambush on Highway

PA301436 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Our companeros of the San Agustin-(Tres Calles) sector of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front have dealt a new defeat to the elite forces of the dictatorship, inflicting 20 casualties on the Ramon Belloso Battalion along the coastal highway.

On Sunday, 29 August, FMLN forces ambushed a Massinger truck traveling from Usulutan to San Marcos Lempa. It was transporting troops of the Ramon Belloso Battalion to the area near San Juan [name indistinct], km 88 of the coastal highway. The vehicle was heavily damaged and 20 casualties, 8 dead and 12 wounded, were inflicted on the enemy.

We regret the heroic death of Companero (Brigido), leader of the operation.

United to fight until the final victory; revolution or death, we will win!

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT, PARTIES IN STATE COUNCIL DISPUTE

PA271535 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The government and four political parties today became engaged in a heated controversy over composition of the State Council.

The Reformist National Party, PNR; Guatemalan Christian Democracy, DCG; National Liberation Movement, MLN; and Nationalist Authentic Central, CAN, feel that the government is minimizing participation in the State Council by these legal entities by alloting them one representative each. The government and the parties also disagree on other points regarding the nature of the State Council, which must be formed before 15 September, according to the regime's decision.

Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, president of the PNR's Political Council, gave his views on the matter today:

"The parties conditioned their participation in the State Council on recognition of their status as vehicles of political expression. As this council has been conceived, the parties would be neutralized. This system, which styles itself 'equicratic', has no equality or representativity whatsoever. It would only serve as a framework to justify the acts of a de facto government."

The prominent PNR leader said that the representativity of the State Council is highly debatable. To give an example, he mentioned the lack of participation by merchants and ethnic groups. He said:

"This is highly debatable. For instance, it has been said that the Chamber of Commerce will be represented, but the merchants are not known to be represented. One association, comprising most of the small merchants, would not be represented. In addition, the participation of ethnic groups is highly debatable. We are all familiar with the neglect to which the Guatemalan Indians have been subjected and know that they have no organization or any special means to express themselves. Therefore, I feel that the State Council has no important functions. It will only have an advisory capacity, and this capacity is determined by how it is composed. The official sector has not only guaranteed hegemony for itself but has guaranteed that the major sources of political thinking in the country will be absent."

Meanwhile, MLN leader (Hector Vagon Quinones) viewed the degree of representativity which the political parties have in the country:

"The (?group) composed of the MLN, DCG, PNR and CAN logically represents 80 percent of the voters in the last election. Therefore, this is a very important sector which has political influence in the country. Their opinion is valuable, significant and necessary. We feel that any political council without political parties completely loses the possibility of operating as such. Their opinion is worthy of respect. We disagree in this case. We feel that political backing is indispensable to the government, both domestically and internationally.

"I must stress that we are not looking for a confrontation with the government. What we want is to help the government where we can best do so, and this is definitely in the political field. Therefore, since our parties represent hundreds of thousands of people, those hundreds of thousands of people will not have the necessary political voice in the State Council."

CAN Secretary General Luis Alfonso Lopez said today that he is surprised at how it was decided to form the State Council. He said:

"[Words indistinct] is very hard to say. What I should say, indeed, is that I find the multifaceted nature of the organization of the State Council highly noteworthy. If this were a multidisciplinary team I think we would be quite all right. However, there is multiplicity in it [words indistinct]."

President Efrain Rios Montt said today that the political parties which disagree with the way the State Council will be appointed can abstain from participating. DCG Secretary General Vinicio Cereza Arevalo said the following in this regard this afternoon:

"This position completely changes all the statements and assertions the president has been making recently. I think this statement does not take into account the depth and seriousness of the problems the country is experiencing. If this attitude is true, we are then obviously headed toward a dictatorship or a hardening of positions."

On another issue, Cerezo Arevalo noted that the parties have more national representativity than the present government and even the armed institution that supports it:

"... The assertions of the groups which claim that violence is the only means to achieve solutions in Guatemala. We still believe that this is not so, but feel that the government and the president must reconsider their position. Thus far, the political parties are the only ones that have shown that they have a high level and degree of representativity throughout the country. We cannot confirm that the political parties represent the entire country, but I am sure that they are the institutions with the highest degree of representativity. In any event, they have more representativity than the present government and the armed institution that is supporting it, which hold power only through force of arms."

Finally, Cerezo Arevalo said that the participation of the political parties in the State Council is necessary, but that the DCG will not participate unless there is a change of criteria regarding the composition of the council:

"If there is the intention to make the State Council really functional, it is important that there be other institutions in it, but it is just as important that the parties exist. Otherwise, if the political parties are disregarded, as has been the case to date; if the thinking of a large number of citizens is disregarded, the situation is definitely being polarized and we are being placed in a funnel from which Guatemala will hardly be able to get out."

When questioned today about the position adopted by these four political parties, President Rios Montt said that he had no written confirmation of it but hinted that if this is true the State Council's ability to function would not be affected in any way.

[Rios Montt] "I am sorry, but I have nothing official in writing. Now then, their rejection is a matter entirely up to them.

[Question] "However, this could alter the democratic game through the participation in the State Council, General.

[Answer] "Alter the democratic game through the participation? Forgive me, but I don't quite understand the question.

[Question] "General, if they don't participate do you think the State Council could actually have any meaning?

[Answer] "Well, I would not know to what extent. I would not be able to know until their absence is seen in practice. I suppose they are the four parties that represent the entire nation. Then, since they represent the entire nation, their presence or absence as parties does not alter anything because the nation is represented in the State Council [as heard]."

The President said that the State Council is not falsely representative. This was in answer to a statement attributed to political leaders that this body will not fully represent the people if the political parties do not participate. [Rios Montt] "...That the State Council is not representative? It is probably not representative because [words indistinct] indians. [Words indistinct]: maybe it is not representative because the unions are represented; maybe it is not representative because all the production and industrial sectors are represented. Therefore, it is not true that it is not representative.

[Question] "Well, General, the teachers are not represented or form part of the state council. In other words, some important sectors are being excluded.

[Answer] "Of course. I think that anyone who knows how to live as an example is a matter." [As received]

Regarding the political parties' proposal to create two chambers, one political and the other socioeconomic, Rios Montt said:

[Rios Montt] "This is very interesting. But where would this be done, in the set of regulations (?or) in the law?" [passage indistinct]

PEASANTS' EXODUS TO MEXICO CONCERNS GOVERNMENT

PA281446 Guatemala City Radio NUEVO Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Educardo Castillo Arriola has said that the government is concerned over the exodus of Guatemalan peasants to border areas with Mexico.

In commenting on the meeting between ministers and President Rios Montt held at the military studies center yesterday, Castillo Arriola said that, in reporting on his office, he presented a program of immediate measures that could be taken to solve the problem of the large exodus of Guatemalan peasants to border areas with Mexico.

Castillo Arriola said the Guatemalan Government knows about this problem and is very concerned about it. He added that the government is aware that some of these people have moved because of pressure from subversive groups.

The government minister added that it must be noted that many of these peasants seek work on farms near the border in Chiapas, and this fact has been manipulated by certain organizations which have campaigns to discredit the government.

In view of this situation, the foreign minister stressed, the government has taken some immediate measures and some long-term steps to solve problems arising from the exodus and from conditions within the republic.

TWO AID LOCAL EMPLOYEES KIDNAPPED 23 AUGUST

PA310023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Two employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) have been kidnapped in Solola Department, west of Guatemala City, the Guatemalan police reported today.

The official report said the employees, identified as Josue Rocael Flores and Rafael Quintanilla, were kidnapped last Monday by unknown persons who took them out of their private homes by force.

Rocael Flores, a Guatemalan national, is chief of the section and the program that AID is implementing in the country's western highland, with its base of operations in Solola Department.

The other official, also a Guatemalan national, has a lower position in the AID program, which is to provide drinking water to some regions of the same department.

So far the U.S. Embassy and the AID office in Guatemala City have maintained complete silence on the kidnapping.

HONDURAS

PEASANTS REPORT NEW SANDINIST INCURSION 28 AUG

PA301723 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The Honduran foreign secretary recently disclosed a detailed report of the continual provocations to Honduran towns by Nicaragua's Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. This report was delivered to the United Nations and the OAS to be studied, investigated and subsequently, for the application of sanctions in line with the international law.

To these incursions by the EPS we must add another which occurred at 1600 on Saturday, 28 August in the Guaruma sector, Concepcion de Maria Municipality. On this occasion, Honduran peasants were surprised to see a group of well-armed Sandinist soldiers enter El Berrinche, Guaruma village, 300 meters inside Honduran territory. The peasants fled for their lives.

The same source which gave us this report, an eyewitness of this territorial violation -- whose name we are not mentioning for obvious reasons -- said that the leader of the EPS patrol said: They are fleeing because we are here during the day but nobody will escape when we come at night. This confirmed his intention of continuing to stage incursions in these border villages. The Sandinist patrol remained in the area for 25 minutes. There were 14 men in the patrol and they returned to their garrison in San Pedro del Norte in Nicaragua.

We are again reporting to you on the continual EPS provocations. This calls for more attention by our armed forces so that these incursions will cease, because they cause fear and anxiety among our compatriots in that sector, and prevent them from working in peace. This increases our backwardness and affects our economy which is already in very bad shape.

FPR COMMANDO BOMBS U.S. MINING COMPANY OFFICES

PA290332 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The Revolutionary People's Front [FPR] of Honduras has claimed credit for the explosion of a powerful bomb at the offices of the U.S.-owned Rosario Resources Corporation, a mining company in San Pedro Sula, 300 km from Tegucigalpa.

A communique issued by the FPR's Lorenzo Zelaya Commando says that the action was carried out to protest the government's policy of selling out to the transnational companies.

The bombing, which caused serious damage, took place while the Honduran congress was discussing a bill to exempt the mining company from paying taxes. The company recently threatened to dismiss its 1,000 employees, claiming operating losses.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NOTES END TO TEACHERS STRIKE

PA301522 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Communique issued by the Office of the Secretary of State for Public Education in Tegucigalpa; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The office of the Secretary of State for Public Education hereby informs the Honduran people and the teachers, especially, of the following:

1. On 28 August, this office issued a letter to the Teachers Unity Front.

It said: Regarding your note of 27 August in which you state your interest in securing a satisfactory solution to the teachers conflict, the government reiterates its decision to maintain an open, continuous and constructive dialogue with the teachers. The government's open position in favor of new talks aimed at discussing the specific proposals of the teachers, including their latest position resulting from the measures adopted by this office to return national public education to normalcy, depends on the teachers associations adopting the necessary attitude in line with the country's laws, because the strike decreed by the teachers' leaders is illegal. The points outlined in your note will be analyzed and discussed as soon as the teachers' leadership decides to file its demands in a legal fashion.

[Signed] Alma Rodas de Fiallos, secretary of state for public education.

2. As a result of this earnest request, the teachers' leaders have publicly stated their decision to end the illegal strike and to ask teachers to return to their jobs on Monday, 30 August.

3. Since this position by the teachers associations is in line with the government's legal requirements for renewing talks, this office reiterates its disposition to seek appropriate mechanisms to continue analyzing and discussing the teachers' demands and requests, and notes that salary demands will be looked after as the country's economic recovery allows, and that all the resolutions adopted by the government remain in effect.

4. This office reiterates to the teachers appointed in place of those who abandoned their jobs that the government will respect the commitment it assumed and that they must remain at their posts doing the work that has been assigned to them.

5. The teachers who have been replaced must go to the office of the secretary of state for public education or to corresponding local authorities where they will be given the necessary instructions in this regard.

6. Parents and teachers are respectfully asked to cooperate as much as possible to definitely bring the education sector back to normal in a civilized way.

7. Public education authorities and auxilliary personnel throughout the republic are hereby informed that the latest internal orders aimed at securing the return to normal educational activities remain in effect.

Teachers' Leaders Comment

PA301530 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A few seconds ago you heard the government's communique indicating that educational activities will be resumed in the country today.

Juan Ambrosio Sabio, president of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras, has said that neither the teachers nor the government won or lost, but that democracy has won in Honduras. Alduvin Diaz, president of the Association of Secondary School Teachers of Honduras, has said that the position which the military chiefs took during this conflict was positive and that the teachers are prepared to make up the time lost as a result of the strike.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ NOTES EFFORTS TO AVOID CONFRONTATION

PA301921 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in addressing Nicaraguan professionals at a meeting on Saturday, said that Nicaragua is trying to avoid a military confrontation with the United States.

Nevertheless, he said, Nicaragua is firm in its stand to defend its sovereignty. Ramirez added that our country does not have the necessary political and diplomatic experience for this. He described the Sandinist people's revolution as a social laboratory for humankind and the awakening of a new possibility for Latin America.

Ramirez Mercados also said that social progress in Nicaragua is faced with lack of understanding and enmity by those who cannot reconcile themselves to the people's cause.

COMMANDER ENUMERATES TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

PA301940 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] During his speech to a meeting of Nicaraguan professionals on Saturday, Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Sandinist People's Army Political Section, said that 29 of the 75 violations of Nicaraguan airspace that have occurred in the past 8 months were committed by U.S. airplanes. He added that, likewise, 5 naval incursions have occurred as well as 38 incursions from Honduran territory and 36 attacks on our border posts.

Commander Torres charged that there are at least 17 counterrevolutionary camps along our border with Honduras and all this indicates that war is again a real possibility in Central America. However, he reiterated the revolutionary government's wish for peace.

In conclusion he said that Nicaragua is attacking no one which is obvious because all the deaths, revolutionary and counterrevolutionary, have occurred on our territory.

BORGE REPORTS REBEL ACTION, LEAVES FOR USSR

PA302003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] This morning Interior Minister Tomas Borge announced the destruction of a Construction Ministry building by members of the counterrevolution. Losses amount to some 12 million cordobas and a ministry official was murdered in the town known as Iyas in northern Zelaya.

Commander Borge made this announcement this morning at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport as he was getting ready to board an aircraft that would take him to the USSR and Bulgaria on a tour to strengthen friendship ties between Nicaragua and those two countries.

Here is Interior Minister Borge's statement reporting this new counterrevolutionary action:

[Begin recording in progress] [Borge] ...That yesterday in an action near (Guazlala) an official of the Transportation Ministry, I mean Construction Ministry, was murdered and a large number of vehicles were destroyed with losses of 12 million cordobas. A group of counterrevolutionaries entered the Construction Ministry camp and destroyed everything -- vehicles, construction equipment, and they murdered an official that was there. This occurred yesterday.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Some 50 men entered the camp and destroyed some 30 trucks as well as all the facilities. A hospital was under construction there for the peasant population. A sports area was also being built. This was a truly criminal action because it hinders the task that the revolution is carrying out for the benefit of the peasants. [end recording]

CARLOS NUNEZ'S VIEWS ON TV STATION, MEDIA POLICY

PA280423 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpt] On the third anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist television system [SSTV], Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez said yesterday that "the cruelest enemy of Nicaragua and the revolution is U.S. imperialism, which now uses new instruments to ideologically bomb and penetrate us with the objective of destroying us."

"If they attack us," he said, "it is because our cause is just and real and because we are the moral power in Central America. Nothing will stop us."

Commander Carlos Nunez said that after the victory of the revolution, television, like other media, is in the hands of the people, and that it is one of the revolution's most powerful weapons to recover our identity as a people and to recover our authentic values, which were distorted by the systematic alienating propaganda of the Somozist capitalist society.

New Guidelines

The new guidelines that Commander Nunez proposed to the SSTV were: To make known truthfully the legitimate voice of the people; develop national pride; organize programs for the Atlantic coast and the border towns, to neutralize the confusion of the people by the television channels that enter our territory; improve the programs for young people; further promote the main tasks of the revolution in all areas; unmask counterrevolutionaries; exalt the new values; and above all make known the life and work of our heroes and martyrs before and since the victory and continue to deepen the relations between the SSTV directorate and the union of workers, recognizing that they have contributed positively to the integration of the entire organization as a single united family around the main tasks.

SSTV Against Enemies

Nunez said that SSTV is an instrument of the revolution, and we never want to have television like that of the past. "We want," he said, "television directed at effectively waging the battle against the enemies of the process; at developing patriotism, anti-imperialism and love of the fatherland among the people; and at projecting through its channels the dynamic action of the masses."

New Attacks by Imperialism

Commander Nunez said that Nicaragua will continue to confront the attacks of U.S. imperialism. The latter is now attacking with all its communications media, using the new argument that Nicaragua is the great destabilizer of Central America, an evil that must be extirpated. He added that those media distort developments in our country and twist the truth, the way the agencies of imperialism in Nicaragua -- UPI, AP, ACAN-EFE -- did with the most recent incidents, in an effort to denigrate Nicaragua before the international community.

He indicated that on the other hand those agencies paid not the slightest attention to the deaths of Eddy Guzman and Edmundo Castellon or to the seven who were injured. He added that the false information released by these agencies was disseminated in Central America. In Costa Rica especially, Cuban worm Eduardo Ulibarre, director of LA NACION, continued both his campaign against Nicaragua and his work to confuse the Costa Rican people. Nunez also said that through their false reports the correspondents of those agencies at the service of imperialism have participated in the Reagan administration's campaign of defamation and blackmail.

There Can Be No Concessions

Further on, he said that imperialism promotes a cordon of misinformation around Nicaragua. To do this, it has the help of the most reactionary mass communications media in Central America. In this regard, he stressed that the defense of the fatherland also includes a struggle of ideas in the field of information, education programs, the dissemination of revolutionary truth -- and therefore in the area of television. When an effort is being made to undermine the people's awareness and confuse them, THERE CAN BE NO CONCESSIONS FOR ANYONE. This is why SSTV can spare no effort to disseminate revolutionary truth, both at home and abroad.

He Reviewed Programs

In addition, Commander Nunez presented an evaluation of all of SSTV's programs in the last 3 years of effort with limited human and technical resources bearing in mind the need to consolidate a national, patriotic and anti-imperialist spirit. He said he reviewed all programs in an effort to either enhance or discard the revolution's new liberating stance. [sentence as published]

He said that SSTV's programs are now aimed at all of the nation's sectors, stressing the people's major role as protagonists of the new history. The programs promote cultural growth, critical discussion, creativity and commitment to efforts for economic and defense. He denied that SSTV maintains a one-sided attitude and said that, it is multi-faced instead. What happens is that the revolution has initiated the struggle to eradicate imperialist penetration, Somozism's ideological vices and the false bourgeois values from our homeland's soil, Nunez added.

Somozism's Policy on Information

Commander Nunez also analyzed Somozism's information policy. He said that it invaded our people's conscience through the mass media, particularly television. The mass media sprung up exclusively to serve a minority. Its objective was to reassert the hegemony of an exploiting class over the workers; to justify poverty, ignorance and backwardness and to open the door to political penetration by imperialism. Nunez asserted that the imperialists and the Somozist dictatorship drafted and implemented a strategy to destroy our people's nationalist spirit through subliminal methods.

New Reagan Strategy

Renewed strategies in line with the new politics of the Reagan administration have now discovered in the Santa Fe document. Millions of dollars are being invested to finance the ideological work of enemy sectors (sects, manipulation of religion, newspapers and so forth).

Revolutionary Televison

Nunez asserted that our homeland's revolutionary television reflects our people's attitude of disseminating and receiving news which is consistent with their interests. It is the moving force of a social function, of responsibility toward the public and cooperation with the people in the construction of their own values; at the same time independent from any economic group. It is a distributor of duly confirmed news which permits our people to make their own judgements. It creates national programs full of national pride, love for the homeland and loyalty to the country in which we were born. It is the embodiment of our collective interests, reflecting the opinions and feelings of the working masses.

Constructive Criticism

Nunez said that criticism is a revolutionary weapon which is absolutely necessary to transformation. Criticism must be based on concrete facts.

It must be constructive and always look to the future, analyzing the causes and consequences of actions. In addition, it must be timely, fraternal, responsible and mature. Nunez said that criticism has not been correctly practiced because it has been fraught with subjectivity and individual opinion. From the revolutionary standpoint, criticism has not been correctly understood or practiced because reckless comments are made, the authority of companeros and organizations is undermined, rumors are spread from mouth to mouth and destructive articles are written.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'PROTECTIONIST MEASURES'

PA280334 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Commentary: "Latin American Foreign Debt; Financial Dependence"]

[Text] The Latin American foreign debt, a dramatic evidence of the increasing financial dependence of poor nations, constitutes one of the main ways the United States transfers the effects of its own economic crisis to the Third World.

From 1973 until now, the Latin American foreign debt has gone from $40 billion to $240 billion. In the case of Brazil, whose estimated at $80-billion debt is the largest in South America, the phenomenon has been explained as a result of its need to import oil massively in order to maintain an active industrial development.

The cases of Venezuela and Mexico, whose debts increased by four- and eight-fold respectively in the same period, deny the reiterated thesis that blames the oil-producing nations for the present economic crisis.

As a last example, we can also cite the situation of the Central American nations which, although receiving oil under preferential conditions from Mexico and Venezuela and not implementing any large industrial projects for obvious reasons, increased their debt five-fold, reaching $11.5 billion.

Obviously, the reasons are -- in addition to an increase in energy costs, programs for industrial development and other factors -- the protectionist measures, monetary as well as commercial, that the United States has adopted to the detriment of poor nations.

One of these measures consists of reducing to the minimum its contributions to the special funds of international finance organizations such as the World Bank and the IDB so as to force the Third World to turn, more each time, to credits from international private banks, loans which are granted at higher interest rates and for shorter terms.

Since 1973, the Latin American foreign debt acquired with international private banks has risen from 25 percent to 70 percent of the total debt. As is known, the soft loans and renegotiation of debts with these countries entails the imposition of unpopular policies, such as cuts in salaries and social benefits, increases in prices and even a determination of what kind of projects are financed. This is the reason why in many cases they have preferred to turn to credits with interest rates up to 18 percent, 12 points higher than 10 years ago.

Finance experts estimate that for each point that the interest rates rise, the Third World's debt increases by $2 billion.

DEMOCRATIC COORDINATING BOARD HOLDS MEETING

PA280111 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board met at noon today in one of the offices of the political parties in Managua.

At the meeting, which has been described as very important, the participants analyzed the country's current situation and the recent events in various departments.

It was also learned that Adan Fletes Valle, president of the Social Christian Party, has been invited by the COPEI of Venezuela to attend the congress it will hold in Caracas from 20 to 26 August.

At the congress, the leaders of the COPEI will choose their candidate for the 1984 presidential elections.

It is taken for granted that Rafael Caldera, who was Venezuelan president from 1970 to 1974, will be the candidate.

Along with Adan Fletes Valle, other prominent Latin American democratic leaders have been invited to observe Venezuelan democracy.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS

PA310351 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] U.S. ambassador in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, John Negroponte, who is in charge of all the CIA's dirty work against Nicaragua, is carrying out a campaign -- better still, blackmail -- so that the U.S. mining companies that exploit the earth and the Honduran miners' lungs can become except from taxes.

Reports from Tegucigalpa yesterday said that while Honduran Finance Minister Arturo Corletto "analyzes the possibility of exempting the mining companies from paying taxes," Ambassador Negroponte said that "three U.S. companies would be interested in locating in Honduras if those taxes were eliminated." Simultaneously, and not as a mere coincidence, the famous Rosario Mining Company -- which left Nicaragua with only holes in our earth and hundreds of miners suffering from tuberculosis -- has threatened Suazo Cordova's government with closing operations if it is not exempted from taxes.

It is evident that this ambassador, who uses blackmail to force a sovereign government like the one in Honduras to accept U.S. mining companies freely exploiting the country, is trying to destabilize the revolutionary government in Nicaragua, to make it easier for exploiting companies to return to our country.

As is known, the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, fought and died for miners like those of the Rosario Mining Company, which was nationalized in Nicaragua after the revolutionary victory on 19 July 1979.

What is Ambassador Negroponte's goal when he directs the dirty work to destabilize the Sandinist people's revolution from his embassy in Tegucigalpa? Very easy: the return of merciless imperialist exploitation of our people.

Tegucigalpa, 23 Aug (ANN) -- Finance Minister Artuor Corletto said today that the government is analyzing the possibility of exempting the mining companies from taxes, while the U.S. ambassador in Honduras, John Negroponte, said that three U.S. mining companies might be interested in locating in the country if they were tax exempt.

The Rosario Mining Company has been operating in Honduras for approximately 50 years, digging for gold, silver, zinc and lead.

The Rosario Mining Company has threatened the government with closing the company if it is not made tax exempt. Currently it only pays for an area of two manzanas, while it carries on unlimited mining underground.

MEXICAN BISHOP ARRIVES, MEETS WITH LEADERS

PA300336 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] The bishop of Cuernavaca, Msgr Sergio Mendez Arceo, yesterday met with Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge as part of a series of meetings he plans to hold with the country's various political and religious sectors.

Commander Borge welcomed the bishop, who is accompanied by Jose Arias Caldera, who is called the monsignor of the poor. Borge said that the two prelates' viewpoints will be very helpful in drafting a proper answer to the enemies of the revolution who want to provoke an artificial conflict with the church.

The famous bishop of Cuernava said that he has come to Nicaragua not only as a Christian but as a Mexican, "to make an on-the-spot appraisal of what Nicaraguans are doing for the good of the world." He said that he believes that the destiny of the continent is being decided in Nicaragua.

Referring to the alleged conflict between the revolution and the church, the prelate said that many people want to turn it from an artificial confrontation into a deep and radical one. However, he said he is sure that the wisdom and patience of the Sandinist leaders will enable them to avoid the enemy's snares.

Mendez Arceo recalled that he made his first visit to Nicaragua like Christians who go on pilgrimages to meet God and his people. [sentence as published]

He said, "I still maintain that position. I come to Nicaragua to see a people's liberation process that is deeply committed to the eradication of evil and the state of crisis that affects Nicaragua."

He said that the revolutionary process is facing difficulties, but that if the threats against it do not materialize those difficulties will be overcome and a free and strong country will be formed. He said that he is sure that the word of the men of God would have more authority if they were involved in the people's liberation process. He emphatically said that on the various occasions that he has visited Nicaragua he has never seen any sign of religious persecution.

During his visit to Nicaragua, Msgr Mendez Arceo has also met with Commander Daniel Ortega and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. He has several meetings scheduled with Nicaraguan bishops.

MINISTER GUARANTEES SUBSIDIES FOR STAPLES

PA302353 Managua International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The revolutionary government is not planning to suspend the subsidies for staples, Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco has announced. The lack of currency will continue to be critical for Nicaragua and this will result in a tense situation in the case of less important products, but the basic products will be guaranteed, Marenco said.

BRIEFS

RADIOTELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS -- Through the efforts of workers of the National Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute and the generosity of the Cuban people, the inhabitants of Miskito settlements in Tasba Pri, (Cuasmilona), (Simedida), (Santa) and (Columbus) will be able to establish communications with the rest of the country by using radiotelegraphy. The radiotelegraphy equipment was donated by the Cuban people and the installations were made by Nicaraguans. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Aug 82 PA]

PLO DIPLOMAT THANKS CASTRO FOR OFFER TO ORPHANS

FL280200 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Imad Jada'a PLO charge d'affaires in Cuba, has expressed the Palestinian people's gratitude for the solidarity demonstrated by the Cuban people and by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in particular. Jada'a held a press conference at the AALAPSO main office.

The Palestinian representative to our country asserted that it would be a great honor for the Palestinians to be able to send 500 orphaned children from Beirut in accordance with the offer made by President Fidel Castro.

Jada'a said that during the recent Israeli attack on Lebanon almost 7,000 Palestinian students from all over the world had joined the battle. Among them there were several students who had been studying in Cuba. One of them, a medical student, died in the battle.

The Palestinian leader said the Beirut battle had gained greater prestige for his country's revolution before the world and would open the way for new steps toward total emancipation. The example we have set for all Arab peoples is that we can resist the Israeli aggressors and their U.S. backers, he said.

Further Statements

PA291314 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] During a news conference here in Havana, PLO Charge d'Affaires Imad Jada'a said that the Palestinian cause will remain alive as long human conscience and will exist.

Jada'a charged that the massacre Beirut has suffered for the last 2 months is not an isolated action but part of U.S. imperialism's strategy to dominate the Middle East. He said that the massacres committed by Zionism on Lebanese territory have been silently watched by the Arab reaction. He urged the nations in the Middle East to strengthen their unity to prevent a new Beirut in this area of the world.

Imad Jada'a explained that the Zionist invasion has cost the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples 50,000 lives. Furthermore, four cities, seven refugee camps and dozens of small towns have been destroyed. He stressed that the PLO agreed to withdraw from Beirut to keep the city from being destroyed and its defenseless population from enduring further suffering. Nevertheless, he added, from wherever they may be, the righteous fire of the rifles of the Palestinian fighters will demand respect for their national rights.

STEP UP IN GUATEMALAN LIBERATION WAR NECESSARY

FL301545 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 30 Aug 82

[International commentary by Edel Suarez and Jose Fernandez Vilela of "Revista de la Manana" staff]

[Excerpt] [Vilela] As in El Salvador, the Guatemalan revolutionary masses are struggling to overthrow a pseudo-fascist regime that has viciously exploited workers and peasants for hundreds of years. Except for the period ranging from 1944 to 1954 under the progressive governments of Arevalos and Arbenz, particularly the latter, the degree of exploitation and economic and social chaos in the country have led to the present popular rebellion against an openly reactionary regime supported by the United States.

In recent years, rightists and military sectors have sown violence and death among the brave sons of Guatemala with the objective of suppressing this unavoidable rebellion. Conservative estimates note that since 1954, more than 83,000 Guatemalans have been assassinated by either military forces or extreme rightist groups.

In 1981, 10,000 Guatemalans were assassinated. This figure has increased this year with the government of the quasi-fascist Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt, whom the United States did not hesitate to support when he headed a group against General Guevara, who was elected president through the support of his friend General Romeo Lucas.

Since the rise to power of Rios Montt, who relies on more refined but effective methods, the genocide against the Guatemalan masses has increased. But the struggle of the revolutionary masses against the dictator, who is increasingly adopting fascist stands and who relies on the open support of the Reagan administration and other reactionary regimes such as Israel, has also increased.

But the suppression of the rebellion will not be easily achieved by the Rios Montt regime since despite the limitations resulting from centuries of oppression and exploitation, the masses have grouped into four basic revolutionary organizations with the objective of overthrowing the despot, who is the favorite of U.S. strategists, and of leading the nation through a democratic and revolutionary path that will change the unbearable situation in Guatemala where there are more than 23 (?ethnic) groups.

I believe that the only alternative for the Guatemalan situation is an increase in the liberation war. This will of course have an obvious political and military impact on the already violent situation in Central America [passage indistinct] will of course take place sooner than expected no matter how many Symms Amendments may be issued.

URUGUAYAN REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

FL310108 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Jose Mena, the top leader of the 26 March Independence Movement of Uruguay, held a press conference this afternoon at AALAPSO offices. He was accompanied by Nelson Santana and Guillermo Fernandez, the organization's representative in Cuba.

Mena called for an intensification of the international campaign of solidarity to save the life of Raul Sendic -- a prominent figure in the revolutionary and popular movement of Uruguay who, come September, will have spent 10 years in the fascist jails of the military regime -- as well as the lives of other prisoners. The Uruguayan leader charged that there were more than 1,000 political prisoners at present and that in the past 8 months, eight comrades had died in jail of various causes.

Mena drew a picture of the critical situation in Uruguay both from the economic and the socio-political standpoints. Uruguay's foreign debt amounts to $3.5 billion, inflation reaches 50 percent and 10 percent of the active population is unemployed. Unemployment has risen 50 percent in the last 10 years.

Mena stressed that there was a desire for change in Uruguay and that unity was being built at the grassroots level. He said that despite the regime's maneuvers and U.S. aid, the people's organizations were gaining in strength.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

For Damascus media reportage on the Cuban National Assembly delegation's visit to Damascus led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, including its meeting with the Syrian People's Assembly, see the Syria section of the 30 August Middle East and African DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NUMBER OF YOUTHS WORKING ABROAD TO INCREASE

PA310224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In some European socialist countries that need skilled labor there are thousands of Cuban youths employed on a temporary basis in various factories. At these factories, besides offering their skills for 4 years, the youths acquire experience while producing.

One such country is the GDR. Here, more than 5,000 Cuban youths worked for 4 years in 60 mechanical, chemical, electronic, textile, metal and construction factories and were qualified in 64 specialized fields. This year we are reaping the results from the first group that traveled to the GDR in 1978 after an intergovernment agreement that began this kind of exchange and cooperation was signed. This kind of agreement followed the interest of the CEMA and the mutual aid programs it suggested.

Following this same format, Cuba has signed agreements with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Presently there are more than 4,400 youths in these countries, and more of these kinds of agreements are expected with Bulgaria and the USSR.

In the case of the GDR, one of the 10 most industrialized countries of the world, skilled labor is highly appreciated. This country needs solid manpower support for its high industrial development.

In this first socialist German state, mechanization and automation of a large part of the agricultural and industrial sectors with a high increase in production have not been enough to end their need for more manpower. On the other hand, in Cuba up to 1975 the average rate of increase in job availability was 3.6 percent per year, with a population growth rate of 2.1 percent per year. Therefore, an equilibrium was maintained between the existent manpower and occupational capacities. However, the difficulties of an underdeveloped country under constant blockade did not allow the country to maintain this balance, and by 1976 a slight imbalance was recorded. This situation, as well as the increase in the cultural and ideological level of the Cuban population, especially among the working majority, allowed for the possibility of thousands of Cuban youths being employed in socialist countries. These youths are also trained as highly skilled laborers because of the possibilities offered by those countries that have achieved a superior level of development.

For Cuba, this task is one of great responsibility because it is an activity that involves mass participation in which more than 5,000 youths are already involved. This number will be increased to 7,000 this year and, according to agreements signed with the GDR, by 1985 20,000 Cuban youths will work in factories in that country.

Much has been said regarding these qualified young workers who work abroad. For example, of the approxmiately 5,000 youths currently in the GDR, 50 percent are members of the Communist Youth Movement. In 1981, a total of 1,162 of these Cuban youths were decorated or received prize money from the companies employing them in appreciation for a job well done in their field of work and production.

Many of the Cuban youths have reached the category of activists in socialist labor, and 50 of them were chosen as vanguards at the national level. Of these 50, 27 were decorated by the Free Germany Youth. These Cuban youths have also been an example of loyalty to the fatherland.

We also have to mention the high material contribution they have made toward the territorial militia groups and their mobilization in political activities, especially when U.S. threats against Cuba are becoming more marked.

BARBADOS

TOM ADAMS REACTS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VETO

FL301725 Bridgetown CANA in English 1650 GMT 30 Aug 82

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 30, CANA -- Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams says President Reagan's decision to veto an appropriations bill which includes a $350 million (U.S.) request for aid to the Caribbean and Central America is "a bewildering step." But he said he felt the move, which affects the trade and aid plan called the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) did not mean the end for the economic developmental plan.

At an airport news conference shortly before leaving for London to attend the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting, Mr Adams said there was a possibility that the veto might be overridden or that the CBI provisions in the bill might be re-enacted in another form on another occasion. "Nevertheless this would certainly be a blow to the Caribbean and to those territories which had some hope of cash grant or economic advantage," the prime minister said yesterday.

Mr Adams said that in light of President Reagan's decision, the question of how much the United States was doing for its Caribbean neighbours could now be put with "even more force," particularly in view of the assistance Grenada had derived from the Soviet Union following Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's recent visit to Moscow.

His comments stemmed from an editorial in German newspaper, recently reproduced in a local newspaper, which wondered if Caribbean countries would question what Washington was doing for them, after seeing how much leftist-ruled Grenada had gained from the Soviets.

Grenada was excluded from receiving direct aid under the CBI. Grenada signed a number of economic and political accords with the Kremlin including a loan of $7.5 million to fulfill an economic and technical cooperation agreement. Trade links between the two countries were also deepened.

The Barbados prime minister said that during the waiting period to see Washington's next move regarding the CBI, regional countries should redouble their lobbying efforts and wait and see what was put in place before thinking of alternative economic development strategies. He however added: "I can't speculate on the permanent doom of the CBI because I do not believe that the United States, having declared a policy of economic assistance to the Caribbean will...allow that policy to be killed in a somewhat forthright way."

Mr Adams added that he did not think enthusiasm for investment in the region by American businessmen would be killed as a result of the President's action except in cases where "there were investors who were looking forward to investing on a tax free basis."

Meanwhile, a United States Embassy spokesman in Bridgetown told CANA that Ambassador Milan Bish would issue a statement today in connection with the future of the multi-million dollar aid, trade and investment programme.

CENTRAL BANK ASSESSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

FL301700 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Barbados Central Bank says that restrictions on consumer instalment credit and limits on commercial bank lending to the distribution sector and to households have proved effective. The comments were contained in a report issued by the bank as it reviewed the troubled economy affected by problems in sugar, tourism and the manufacturing sectors and the effects of recession in the industrialised countries.

The bank said it had raised the ratio of cash and government securities that commercial banks are required to hold from 25 per cent to 27 per cent of deposits. It noted that this operation effectively mopped up all the excess bank funds and tightened the supply of loans.

In other sectoral reports, the bank said that domestic food production was estimated to be 25 per cent highter than the first quarter of last year, but oil recovery for the same period was down -- 44,744 barrels in March, 1982, as against 56,307 barrels for the same quarter last year -- as well as natural gas output. However, the bank reported good news on behalf of the construction sector which is continuing its expansion although no longer at a rate as was the case in the last three years.

The Central Bank said most of the sector's activity concentrates on government projects, the largest of which is the cement plant currently being built at Checker Hall, St. Lucy. Others are the Heywoods Holiday Village, the two highways and the Oistin redevelopment.

The bank said there continues to be some private construction in tourism, but these were mainly extensions of existing properties. It blamed interest rates and the tight liquidity position of the banking system for having depressed the market for private home construction.

In other details on the economy, the bank said that the country's net foreign exchange reserves rose by $37 million, the average retail price index for the 12-month period ending March 1982 was 13 per cent higher than for the corresponding period. In addition the bank also reiterated the continuing poor performances of the sugar, tourist and manufacturing sectors.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS $30 MILLION FROM IMF

FL271900 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Barbados Government is hoping to get more than $30 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) before yearend. According to a radio report last night, Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams, who is also minister of finance and planning, was quoted as saying that the government had hoped to get the money before the end of next month under the IMF's compensatory financing and standby credit facilities. However, Mr Adams said he understood that the fund's board will not be meeting on this particular matter before the end of October.

Barbados is seeking the compensatory financing because of the shortfall in the country's tourism and sugar receipts and is entitled to this part of its IMF quota. Prime Minister Mr Adams said that to get this money however, to which it is entitled, the government will have to sign a document agreeing not to impose import controls in the interest of controlling the country's balance of payment.

On the matter of the standby credit the prime minister sought to allay the pears of Barbadians, pointing out that his government had already put in place corrective measures and has tried to deal with its day to day problems like the public service wage settlement in a responsible manner so there was little to be fearful of in the standby credit.

Mr Adams said that this type of facility comes in different categories and he believed that we would have little difficulty in getting a first and second standby. "The only condition that the government is contemplating if we pursue this course would be...not to correct the balance of payments by restricted imports and not to print money to settle public service wages disputes. That would never be a condition. But not to print money to meet a temporary government deficit is a standard condition of good economic management. "The government is certainly not contemplating entering into any of the other specific conditions of the sort with the IMF that have give so much torment to countries around the world.

COLOMBIA

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH JAMAICA BECOMES EFFECTIVE

PA270436 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota -- The national government has declared that a fishing agreement between Colombia and Jamaica, signed in Bogota on 31 July 1981, is now in effect for Colombia. Decree No 24-76 of 25 August 1982, signed by President Belisario Betancur and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, promulgates this treaty, which was approved by the National Congress and by Law No 24 of 1982.

Article No 1 of the treaty states: The Colombian Government will allow access to waters under Colombian jurisdiction and sovereignty (to which Article No 2 refers) to vessels sailing under the Jamaican flag so they can carry out fishing activities under the conditions established in the present agreement.

The following zones for fishing activities are established: Zone of the Bajo Nuevo Cay (?within a distance of) 12 nautical miles measured from the ebb-tide line in the Bajo Nuevo Cay; Zone of the (Cerromilla) Cays in an area located within 12 nautical miles measured from the ebb-tide line (?among) the (Cerromilla) Cays.

The Jamaican fishing vessels can only take [word indistinct] fish in the mentioned areas. These are: [words indistinct], pargo, (ronco), (salmoneses), parrot fish, [word indistinct] and mackerel. They will, however, be allowed to dispose of other species taken by chance as accompanying fauna.

GUYANA

CARICOM POLICE CALL FOR CLOSER COOPERATION

FL281530 Bridgetown CANA in English 1819 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 28, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) police commissioners who met here for four days last week have recommended the establishment of Caricom extradition treaty, structured system of information exchange on international criminals who use the region, more stringent laws governing travel in the area and stiffer fines for drug offences.

The Caricom Secretariat which sponsored the conference, attended by delegates from Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Suriname and the Turks and Caicos Islands, issued a release which said: "The police commissioners looked at the spread of narcotics in general, noting the Caribbean's strategic location in the trafficking trade from producer countries to consumer countries and recommended more stringent laws concerning travel in the Caribbean, such as the need, in all cases, for passports and visas and the introduction of larger fines for convictions on drug offences."

On the question of training they recommended that Caribbean governments to give consideration to the establishment of a regional police college within the framework of the existing universities, and advised a review of criteria for recruitment, emoluments and working conditions of the service in order to attract a higher calibre of recruits.

It was also agreed that within the mandate from the second meeting of ministers responsible for legal affairs, police commissioners would meet again in August 1983 at a venue to be decided and that subsequent meetings be held biennially.

The meeting also asked its current chairman, Police Commissioner Lloyd Barker of Guyana, to act as the coordinating chairman until the next Caricom police commissioners' meeting. "The meeting ended with a call for closer cooperation on all levels among police forces in the region," the release said.

HAITI

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER BROUGHT BEFORE COURT

PA300354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2334 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Sylvio Claude, founder of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, and 21 fellow party members were brought before a court of justice here today, after already having been tried for plotting against the government. Claude and his party members had already been sentenced to 15 years of hard labor at a previous public trial in August 1981. They had been accused of having insulted chief of state Jean-Claude Duvalier and of having plotted against the state's security. The Port-au-Prince Court of Appeals, however, overturned the sentence for "procedural errors."

Claude created an uproar when he arrived at the court. He strongly protested being led to the court handcuffed and claimed that most of the spectators in the courtroom were members of the Haitian militia forces. Representatives of international human rights institutions and foreign and local newsmen were present at the first hearing against Claude and his fellow party members.

PARAGUAY

REGIME SAID PLANNING TO KILL LEFTIST LEADER

PA281428 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Ananias Maidana, member of the Paraguayn Communist Party Political Committee, charged in Moscow that the Paraguayan regime is planning to murder Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the party, while he is in prison. Ananias Maidana added that the Communist Party leader is locked up in an underground cell of one of the many prisons in Asuncion. In a statement to Soviet reporters, Maidana said that the fascist Paraguayan authorities frequently transfer Antonio Maidana. He added that since his kidnapping in Buenos Aires 2 years ago, Maidana has been in three concentration camps.

PERU

TERRORISTS MURDER COMMUNITY MAYOR NEAR AYACUCHO

PY302310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Aug (AFP) -- Six armed and hooded terrorists, including one woman, shot the mayor of Vista Alegre (a slum neighborhood), Victor Prado Chuchon, to death today in front of residents of the community. Prado Chuchon was murdered for refusing to shout slogans for the armed struggle, which the terrorists forced the people of the community to chant. This town is 5 km from Ayacucho, in the southeast Andean region of Peru, which has been declared in a state of emergency because of these terrorist actions.

The terrorists of the Shining Path group, followers of Mao and Pol Pot, at noon took the neighborhood for 15 minutes, forcing the poor peole to shout their slogans, urging them not to give up the titles of the land they have been occupying and hoisting the red banner of the group. After coldbloodedly murdering Prado Chuchon -- he is 45 years old and leaves a widow and three children -- they asked the whereabouts of Tito Flores, deputy mayor if this small neighborhood, and of Florentino Chancha, a former leader of the community. They apparently intended to murder Flores and Chancha, too.

Three of the terrorists then entered a place where a meeting was being held while a fourth stood guard outside. A fifth hoisted the flag while the woman stood guard at the door of the place. When the event was discovered, a special police group began a search for the terrorists, who have been carrying out spectacular sabotage actions, the last of which took place 10 days ago and left Lima and the neighboring port of Callao in darkness. As a consequence of that assault, the government decreed the state of emergency.

SURINAME

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM CUBA REQUESTED

FL271815 Bridgetown CANA in English 1732 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Aug 27, CANA -- Suriname has requested technical assistance from the Government of Cuba in studying the feasibility of producing the types of sport gear being used here, it has been officially announced. Suriname's Minister for Culture, Youth, Sport and People's Mobilisation, John Hardjoprajitno, who was in Cuba for this month's Central American and Caribbean (CAC) games, said on his return home that he had visited a number of Cuban sports halls where such gear was being produced and he was highly impressed with what he saw.

The minister said that his visit to the sports goods production centres underlined his government's policy to strive towards the production of its own sports goods. "To this end, a request was made to the Cuban Government for assistance in setting up a factory here," he said. The minister said that at present, Suriname imported all its sport goods, even though there are shoe factories in the country which should be capable of making football boots, and other footwear used in playing such games as basketball and volleyball.

He said that if Suriname was able to produce these products the country would not only save on foreign exchange, but skills would be developed, employment found and Suriname would become more self-reliant in this regard. Mr Hardjoprajitno said that in Cuba he was able to see the multiple use of schools for cultural activities. In Cuba after formal schooling daily, the buildings are used as community centres for cultural, sports and other activities. He said he proposed taking up this matter with the Suriname's minister of education.

VENEZUELA

ARIAS CALDERON MEETS WITH HERRERA CAMPINS

PA282018 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Organization of Latin America, said that for the Christian Democrats the problem is dictatorship and the solution is democracy. This statement was made after a visit to President Luis Herrera Campins. Arias Calderon said that he visited the Venezuelan president as the leader of that organization. He added that he spoke to President Herrera Campins about several subjects, especially the subject of the Christian Democrats in Latin America.

OAS ENVOY VIEWS NEED TO CHANGE OAS, TIAR

PA290236 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Venezuela supports the inter-American suggestion that the OAS become a North-South forum. This has been said in Washington by (Urd Majel), Venezuelan charge d'affaires to the OAS. He added that our country has not suggested the formation of an organization that would be parallel to the OAS. He explained that what was suggested was the need to turn this organization into a forum for discussions between the two nations [as heard]. He also said that following the Malvinas conflict it is necessary to revise the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR.